



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Situation Reports From G-7 Summit in Naples

Collapse of Murayama

OW0807232494 Tokyo KYODO in English 2310 GMT
8 Jul 94

[Text] Naples, July 9 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama was hospitalized Friday after feeling ill during a working-dinner on the first day of the Group of Seven (G-7) key industrialized countries, a Japanese Government official announced early Saturday. "The seriousness of his condition is not known at all for now," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Terusuke Terada told an emergency press conference held at the Japanese Press Center.

Hiroyuki Sonoda, deputy chief cabinet secretary, is heading to the hospital to check the premier's condition, the spokesman said.

Murayama, 70, was attending the G-7 leaders' banquet held at the Castel Dell'ovo, the first official event of the Naples Summit, when he felt ill.

Spokesman Terada said Murayama left the dinner table shortly after 10 P.M. During the banquet that began at 8:30 P.M. A medical check made immediately afterward showed Murayama was dehydrated, Terada said. Murayama has been receiving an intravenous drip at the hospital, Terada said. The Japanese premier has had loose bowels since Friday, the spokesman added.

Conference sources said Murayama was admitted to Naples' Mediterranean Hospital.

Murayama, who took office on June 29 as the first Social Democratic Party premier in 47 years, flew into Naples on Wednesday and met with U.S. President Bill Clinton and other G-7 leaders on Friday prior to the opening of the three-day summit.

Murayama To Miss Session

NC0907082494 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Naples, Italy, July 9 (AFP)—Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, who was hospitalized overnight in Naples, will be replaced at the Group of Seven [G-7] talks Saturday morning by his foreign minister and deputy prime minister, Yohei Kono, a Japanese official said.

Murayama, 70, was hospitalized late Friday [8 July] after suffering from dehydration and intestinal trouble during a working dinner of G-7 leaders.

The official said his condition was "satisfactory" Saturday morning, and that he still might be able to attend the Saturday afternoon session of the summit here.

He was still on an intravenous drip Saturday morning in the Naples clinic where he spent the night.

His troubles were blamed on the heat wave, fatigue after a long trip, a packed schedule and a change in diet.

The Group of Seven includes the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada.

Murayama Passes Up Session

OW0907071894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0658 GMT
9 Jul 94

[Text] Naples, July 9 KYODO—Foreign Minister Yohei Kono will attend the summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations Saturday [9 July] morning on behalf of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama who fell ill, a government official said.

Murayama decided not to attend the morning session on advice from doctors, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroyuki Sonoda told reporters.

Sonoda said the prime minister developed an acute stomach inflammation but noted that his condition is not serious.

The 70-year-old prime minister was hospitalized Friday after becoming ill while attending a banquet for G-7 leaders.

Government sources, meanwhile, said Kono canceled his scheduled trip to Latin America following the three-day summit, government sources said.

Murayama's Condition 'Improved'

LD0907113794 Rome RAI Televideo Teletext in Italian
1041 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] The condition of Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama who was taken to hospital last night suffering from acute gastroenteritis, has improved. The Japanese prime minister expressed his wish to return to the summit meeting. This was not possible this morning because Murayama had a temperature of 38 degrees centigrade.

It is not yet known whether Murayama will be able to return to the summit this afternoon or tomorrow morning. According to a Japanese press statement, a decision on whether the prime minister will take part in the summit will be made in the next few hours by doctors. It has been learned that the prime minister is in good health and is asking the doctors to discharge him.

Illness 'Not Serious'

OW0907142194 Tokyo KYODO in English 1403 GMT
9 Jul 94

[By Keiji Urakami]

[Text] Naples, July 9 KYODO—The Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized countries basically agreed to review the overall international financial system during the

second-day session of the Naples summit, Japanese Government officials said Saturday [9 July].

During the G-7 economic session still going on since early morning, many of the leaders from the world's seven richest countries proposed that roles be reviewed for such international organizations as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the officials told reporters.

Such a review is necessary to mark the 50th anniversary of the Bretton Woods System which brought about creation of the IMF and the World Bank, the leaders were quoted as saying.

The proposal will be likely to be included in a G-7 economic declaration to be adopted later in the day, the officials said.

The G-7 leaders also discussed how to restore calm in the turbulent currency market, the officials said.

But the officials added they agreed to keep quiet about the specific contents of discussion before the conclusion of the talks.

The Naples summit entered its second day, with discussion focused on what to do about the world's key economic and trade issues.

Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama was absent from the session due to a stomach illness, reportedly not serious. It has yet to be decided if he will take part in Sunday's session, which will focus on political issues with Russian President Boris Yeltsin attending.

The economic session is still continuing with the issuance of the economic declaration likely to be delayed from the originally scheduled 5 P.M., the officials said.

During the economic session, U.S. President Bill Clinton withdrew a U.S. proposal for major countries to establish a new trade framework before the end of this century, conference sources said.

Clinton faced stiff opposition to his "Open Market 2000" scheme from his G-7 colleagues, especially those from France and Germany, the sources said.

The sources said France and Germany insisted priority should be given to an early ratification of trade rules concluded under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) at the beginning of next year.

Japan had supported the U.S. scheme during Friday's meeting between Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and U.S. President Bill Clinton.

On aid to developing countries, the G-7 leaders came close to an agreement to expand the ratio of G-7 assistance to 0.7 percent of the seven rich nations' gross national product, the sources said.

Murayama Leaves Hospital

OW1007011794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0101 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Naples, July 10 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, who canceled Saturday's [9 July] Group of Seven (G-7) summit schedule due to stomach illness, left the hospital in Naples Saturday evening.

Murayama is willing to take part in the so-called "G-8" political talks set for the final third day of the Naples summit of the G-7 key industrialized countries Sunday, a Japanese Government spokesman said. But the prime minister decided to cancel a meeting with European Commission President Jacques Delors, which was originally set after the G-7 countries concluded the Naples summit Sunday afternoon, the spokesman said.

Whether or not the premier will join the G-8 talks will be formally decided Sunday morning, depending on a doctor's judgment, the spokesman said. Murayama left Saturday [as received] evening's working dinner midway after feeling sick, and was admitted to a hospital in Naples. The doctor said he developed acute stomach inflammation.

"The prime minister has recovered fully for now," the spokesman said.

Official Assesses Clinton-Murayama Talks

OW0807155694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1531 GMT 8 Jul 94

[by Keiji Urakami]

[Text] Naples, July 8 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama pledged anew to U.S. President Bill Clinton on Friday [8 July] that his new coalition government will maintain Japan's longstanding foreign policy while pushing ahead with ongoing economic reforms.

"Our government is going to continue to follow the diplomatic policies of the previous government and we're going to maintain the Japan-U.S. security system," Murayama, the first socialist leader in Japan in 47 years, said in a joint press conference with Clinton after their meeting Friday morning.

"I am especially pleased by the assurance... of the continuity of Japan's foreign policy and on the security relationship," Clinton said.

Murayama and Clinton met in what a Japanese Government official described as "an amicable and relaxed atmosphere," just before the summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial countries begins in this ancient Italian port city.

During the 105-minute meeting, Murayama and Clinton agreed to cooperate in taking action to stem the yen's rise against the dollar.

"The countries in the world, especially the United States and Japan, should do what is necessary to try to ease this situation as much as possible," Murayama said.

When the Murayama government, an alliance between his Social Democratic Party (SDP) and its longtime ideological foe, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), was formed June 30, Clinton did not conceal his surprise, saying the coalition is "puzzling."

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher also termed the creation of the socialist-led government "very unusual."

During the joint press conference, Murayama said, "I want the president to understand the (Japanese political) situation accurately."

"(The) Japanese political (situation) is going to change significantly. We need a very stable government, which we have now," Murayama said, indirectly referring to the previous minority government led by his predecessor, Tsutomu Hata.

Murayama flatly denied the new coalition will lead to a revival of an era during which the ruling LDP dominated power for nearly 40 years.

"This is not a return to the old order in the Cold War era," Murayama said.

Noting there is "no more important bilateral relationship in the world" than Japan-U.S. ties, Clinton said, "I believe that Prime Minister Murayama and I can build on the relationship that we began today to make real progress in all aspects of the Japanese-U.S. relationship—security, political and economic."

"The Murayama government has (the) capability to meet that demand," one Japanese Government official quoted Clinton as saying in a briefing to reporters in Naples.

The official said the Murayama-Clinton talks Friday were successful in "effectively wiping out the initial global concern" over a socialist-led Japanese Government.

Also attending the Japan-U.S. summit were three key cabinet members from Japan—Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, and International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.

The U.S. team included Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, Secretary of State Christopher, White House National Economic Council head Robert Rubin, U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Tony Lake, presidential national security adviser.

Japan demonstrated its resolve to expand domestic demand and thus increase the appetite for imports, both for the sake of paring down Tokyo's mammoth current-account surplus and contributing to global economic growth without inflation, officials said.

Japan's measures to help achieve the goal were introduction of multiyear tax cuts, expansion of a 10-year public works spending plan from the originally targeted 430 trillion yen, smooth implementation of a full-scale deregulatory package, and a suspension of the planned consumption tax hike intended to help finance the planned tax cut.

"I support the prime minister's measures to spur Japan's economic growth and pursue strong open market efforts," said Clinton.

The North Korean nuclear problem was of particular U.S. interest during the meeting because of the SDP's traditionally friendly ties with Pyongyang, but the two leaders confirmed an unchanged policy of seeking a resolution to the issue through continued dialogue.

"We want to solve this problem through dialogue as long as it's possible. To that goal, Japan and the U.S. should work in close contact," Murayama said in the joint news conference.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official quoted Murayama as saying Tokyo is prepared to honor a possible United Nations sanctions against North Korea over the issue, within the scope of the Japanese constitution.

On bilateral trade "framework" talks, Clinton said he urged the Murayama government to make further efforts to increase foreign penetration in Japanese markets.

"We haven't made enough progress," Clinton said, referring to the failure to conclude the talks on three priority areas prior to the Naples summit.

"It is frankly difficult to imagine how the hard issue... could have been resolved against the background of as much political change as the nation has sustained in the last year," Clinton said.

But he added, "I won't say the signs are all bleak," citing "a substantial increase" in sales of U.S.-made automobiles in Japan.

On the recent currency market situation, Clinton said, "the U.S. does not seek to grow its economy or change its trade balance through a low dollar."

The two leaders said they agreed to take joint "macro-economic" actions for stable exchange rates.

"We want the dollar to be properly valued, not undervalued," Clinton said.

Murayama Meets Yeltsin Briefly During Summit
OW1107141394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama had a brief encounter with Russian President Boris Yeltsin during the weekend Naples Summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers after the Japanese leader canceled a formal meeting with

him the day before because of Murayama's illness, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday [11 July].

During the short meeting Sunday ahead of the G-7's political discussions, Murayama conveyed Japan's main message that it wants to promote ties with the country based on the Tokyo declaration adopted during Yeltsin's visit to Japan last October, Vice Foreign Minister Kuni-hiko Saito said.

The declaration, the first of its kind between Tokyo and Moscow after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, specifically named four disputed islands—Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai islets. Japan is seeking return of the islands which were seized in the closing days of World War II.

The two sides pledged in the declaration to seek an early conclusion of a peace treaty by settling the long-standing territorial dispute based on "law and justice."

Saito told a news conference Murayama's one-day absence in the G-7 summit did not deal a major blow to Japan, brushing aside suggestions that Murayama's skipping of G-7 events Saturday and cancellation of scheduled full bilateral talks with Yeltsin had a negative impact on Tokyo.

Saito said that although Murayama's absence at Saturday's sessions was regrettable, it was not a great "minus" for Japan because Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono attended the events in his place.

Murayama was able to hold summit talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton on Friday and attended most of the working-dinner meeting with other G-7 leaders that night and all G-7 sessions Sunday, Saito said.

Murayama was hospitalized late Friday due to an acute stomachache at a working dinner hosted by Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi on the first day of the three-day summit.

G-7 Failure To Halt Yen Rise Criticized

OW1107080094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—A Japanese business leader expressed disappointment Monday [11 July] over the failure of the Group of Seven (G-7) summit in Naples to agree on specific measures to halt the yen's rise on the foreign exchange market.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), made the remark to reporters while commenting on the summit of leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), praised the summit for calling for international policy coordination and structural measures for global economic recovery.

Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), said the G-7 agreement to promote international cooperation for economic recovery was "significant."

Kosaku Inaba, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, welcomed a G-7 accord that calls on North Korea to wipe out global suspicions over its nuclear program.

Official Views G-7 Announcement as 'Meaningful'

OW1107092194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—An announcement on foreign exchange [forex] rates by finance ministers at the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations' summit that ended Sunday in Naples is "meaningful," Vice Finance Minister Jiro Saito said Monday.

The comments said clearly that foreign exchange rates should reflect each nation's economic fundamentals, Saito said at a news conference.

Asked why the comments were not made in the form of a written statement or communique, Saito said, "form does not matter."

"It is important that a common stance was reaffirmed among summit participants," he said.

For multilateral surveillance, which was referred to in an economic declaration issued by G-7 leaders, Saito said it was also reaffirmation of what was agreed on at last year's summit in Tokyo.

"Procedures are still in the process of study," Saito said.

The leaders from Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the United States and host nation Italy said in the economic declaration that they have asked their finance ministers to "enhance the ongoing process of multilateral surveillance and policy cooperation," in the context of economic growth strategy.

G-7 Ministers Express Concern Over DPRK

OW1007122994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Naples, July 10 KYODO—Foreign ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations and Russia expressed concern Sunday [10 July] over the situations in North Korea following the death of President Kim Il-sung, Japanese officials said.

The foreign ministers of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States and their Russian counterpart Andrey Kozyrev aired the concern during a meeting, the officials said.

The eight foreign ministers agreed on the unpredictability of the situation on the Korean peninsula following Kim's death early Friday, they said.

The top diplomats agreed it is necessary to resolve suspicions that North Korea is developing nuclear weapons, saying it is not just a problem on the Korean peninsula but a great problem for the world, according to the officials.

The foreign ministers pledged their determination to clear up the suspicions about Pyongyang's nuclear program and promote denuclearization of the Korean peninsula would remain unchanged.

The eight foreign ministers also strongly urged warring parties in the former Yugoslavia to accept a new plan on the division of Bosnia, presented in Geneva on Wednesday, the officials said.

They agreed that accepting the plan is the best option and is the only way to end the conflict, they said.

They also agreed to take a firm stance on the issue, saying that whether or not the warring parties accept the Geneva plan depends on the G-7 countries and Russia's firm position, the officials said.

The foreign ministers of Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the U.S. endorsed a proposed peace map in Geneva last week in a bid to end more than two years of war.

Under the plan, Serbs would be allotted 49 percent of the former Yugoslav Republic and the Muslim-Croat Federation 51 percent.

The Serbs now control about 70 percent of Bosnia.

Murayama Heads Home From Naples Summit

*OW1107011794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0055 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Naples, July 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama left for Tokyo on Sunday [10 July] night after attending the Group of Seven (G-7) summit.

Before boarding the flight home, Murayama expressed regret over his one-day absence from the summit Friday due to a sudden stomach disorder that caused him to be hospitalized. "I feel sorry and regretful that I could not attend discussions, even for one day, at such an important meeting," Murayama said. He stressed, however, that his absence did not weaken Japan's standing at the summit, which began Friday and ended Sunday.

Murayama returns home on Monday night via Rome, accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura. Kono canceled his planned visit to Central and South America because of the sudden death of North Korean President Kim Il-song on Friday.

Minister of International Trade and Industry Ryutaro Hashimoto will take a separate plane home from Rome.

Murayama Returns From Naples G-7 Summit

*OW1107094394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama arrived back home Monday [11 July] from the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations' summit held over the weekend in Naples, Italy.

Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura accompanied the prime minister on a flight that arrived at Tokyo's Haneda Airport at 6 p.m.

International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto was to take a separate flight from Rome.

MITI Minister on U.S. Trade Strategies

*OW1007122594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT
10 Jul 94*

[Text] Naples, July 10 KYODO—Japanese Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto called U.S. trade strategies against Japan a "failure" on Sunday [10 July] when he met his German counterpart Sunday, Japanese officials said.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hashimoto particularly cited the trade "framework" negotiation formula led by the U.S. Trade Representative's Office, in bilateral talks with German Economics Minister Guenther Rexrodt.

Rexrodt agreed with Hashimoto's view, the officials said.

The two ministers are accompanying their leaders for the three-day annual summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations. The other G-7 nations are Britain, Canada, France, Italy and the United States.

The officials quoted Hashimoto as saying at the meeting that the U.S. is placing too much emphasis on the framework talks in overall Japanese-U.S. relations.

He told Rexrodt that the U.S. probably wanted to include the framework talks into a much wider frame with the "open market 2000" proposal, they said.

U.S. President Bill Clinton made the proposal at Saturday's summit session but it was not included in the economic declaration in the face of strong German and French opposition.

Trade Imbalance, Yen Highlighted at Trade Talks

*OW1107111694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. business leaders exchanged views Monday [11 July] on coping with the chronic bilateral trade imbalance and the yen's record-shattering rise against the dollar at an annual business meeting.

The two topics came into the spotlight on the second day of the 31th Japan-U.S. Business Conference that began Sunday for a three-day run as one U.S. participant blamed the trade gap on Japan's unfairness in market opening.

Japanese participants refuted the U.S. claims, insisting that a new way of measuring trade is necessary to account for an increasing weight of trade in services, an area which the U.S. has a relative advantage.

On the issue of foreign exchange rates, the two sides were at odds over what is behind the dollar's fall below 100 yen to hit new postwar lows against the yen.

One U.S. participant suggested the yen's rapid appreciation lies on the Japanese side, pointing out that the dollar went down against the yen but not against other major currencies such as the German mark.

A Japanese participant proposed a system to prevent excessive swings of exchange rates, saying exchange rate volatility has been magnified by computer-driven trading practices.

But the Japanese proposal met a cool response from U.S. business leaders.

The business conference is scheduled to end Tuesday with a speech by U.S. Ambassador Walter Mondale and a joint press conference by Yotaro Kobayashi, chairman of the Japan-U.S. Business Council, and Joseph Gorman, chairman of the U.S.-Japan Business Council.

Business Leaders Urge Halt to Yen's Rise

OW1107032094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japanese business leaders voiced their concerns Monday over the yen's run-up against the U.S. dollar during an annual meeting with U.S. business officials.

On the second day of the Japan-U.S. Business Conference, Japanese executives appealed for coordinated actions by the two countries' governments.

Yotaro Kobayashi, chairman of Fuji Xerox Co. of Japan, said Japan is faced with a quagmire in the wake of the yen's recent surge above the critical 100-to-the-dollar mark. Kobayashi said he wants the two sides to address the high yen and "what we can do for the sake of stabilization and prosperity of Asia," he said.

Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), also urged joint policy coordination to stabilize the currency markets. "A further slide in the dollar's value would be undesirable for both the Japanese and U.S. economies," Toyoda said.

Toyoda also said the bilateral "framework" trade talks should proceed while giving due consideration to how they affect the rest of the world.

During the conference, the two sides will discuss access to the Japanese market, the bilateral trade imbalance and foreign exchange rates.

About 60 Japanese business leaders and 40 U.S. officials headed by Joseph Gorman, chairman of TRW Inc. are taking part in the session.

The U.S. delegation seemed little interested in the Japanese call for a more manageable level for the yen.

Robert E. Allen, chairman of AT and T Corp., projected the yen will stay strong for the time being, noting the emerging protectionists in the U.S. administration.

In theory, a higher yen helps reduce Japan's exports by making them more expensive and less competitive on the international market.

Allen also said the bilateral imbalance will be more effectively cut by such measures as a bilateral semiconductor trade pact, which specifies a target share the U.S. industry expects to obtain in the Japanese market.

His remarks were taken as suggesting that numerical targets be set at the "framework" trade talks to boost Japan's imports and thereby reduce the bilateral trade gap.

Kim Death Unlikely To Affect Japan-DPRK Trade

OW0907081894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—The death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song is likely to have little effect on Japanese trade as a whole, Japanese trading company officials said Saturday [9 July].

They noted that two-way trade between Japan and North Korea in 1993 totaled 52 billion yen, less than 0.1 percent of Japan's overall external trade.

Other officials, however, declined to predict the possible effects of Kim's death on the bilateral trade relations.

Some major Japanese traders and manufacturers, which had once engaged in active trade with North Korea, suspended transactions with the country after it failed to pay its trade bills in the late 1970s and the early 1980s.

Smaller companies are currently importing food, such as fish and mushrooms, and men's clothes from North Korea.

Kim, 82, died of a heart failure early Friday, Pyongyang's official media said.

Government To Watch, Wait for Talks With DPRK

*OW1107140794 Tokyo KYODO in English 1339 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japan will watch developments in post-Kim Il-song North Korea before it seeks to reopen diplomatic talks with Pyongyang to normalize bilateral ties, a top Foreign Ministry official said Monday [11 July].

Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiro Saito told a news conference that the government cannot make assessment at the moment on when to resume the normalization talks.

He said that before the 82-year-old Kim's death early Friday, reportedly from heart failure, Tokyo's stance on the resumption of talks had been to first see the results of talks between North Korea and the United States on Pyongyang's alleged nuclear weapons program and an historic summit between South and North Korea.

Since both the U.S.-Pyongyang talks and the Korean summit have been postponed, though, Japan will not rush to a conclusion on what to do about the normalization talks, Saito said, adding that Japan wants to watch developments for the time being.

Saito said the power shift to Kim Chong-il, son of the deceased leader, seems to be taking place.

The naming of Kim Chong-il as chairman of the funeral and North Korean media calling him as "his excellency" and "a reliable successor" indicate that the junior Kim is likely to be the successor, he said.

Saito said Japan will have to study what kind of diplomatic policies Kim Chong-il will take if he becomes the successor before evaluating the influence on Japan's ties with North Korea.

He also repeated Japan's hope that the problem of North Korea's alleged nuclear development will be solved through dialogue, through an early resumption of suspended talks between North Korea and the U.S. and the holding of the inter-Korean summit.

He said Japan will maintain close contacts with the U.S., South Korea, China and other countries on the matter.

Government To Pursue Policy of Dialogue With DPRK

*OW1107044794 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Announcer-read report; from the "NHK News" program]

[Text] In light of the Naples summit chairman's statement urging continuation of dialogue with North Korea, the Japanese Government intends to urge the new North

Korean leadership to respond positively to calls for talks to clear up suspicions about its development of nuclear weapons.

The Naples Summit devoted more time than originally planned to discussing how to deal with the North Korean situation, including the DPRK's suspected development of nuclear arms, because the surprise news of President Kim Il-song's death came while the summit was under way. The chairman's statement asks North Korea to continue its policy of dialogue with South Korea and the international community, and to completely eliminate any suspicion of its development of nuclear arms.

The Murayama administration believes that Japan's consistent position of advocating patient dialogue to seek a solution has been fully taken in consideration in the statement. The government intends to work with all concerned nations to facilitate the early resumption of U.S.-North Korean talks, and the early realization of summit talks between the new North Korean leadership and ROK President Kim Yong-sam. Toward this end, Japan would like to push through with Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's visit to South Korea on 16 July, as originally planned, to exchange views with the ROK on the basis of discussions at the Naples Summit.

Furthermore, Japan would also like to strengthen coordination with the concerned nations in order to pave the way for the resumption of its negotiations with North Korea on normalization of diplomatic ties, which have been interrupted since 1993. Through such efforts toward dialogue, it intends to urge the new North Korean leadership to clear up suspicions of its development of nuclear devices, including suspected past nuclear programs, to create an environment conducive to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Cabinet Secretary Addresses Korea Issues

*OW1107053194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japan hopes for continued efforts to encourage North Korea to come clean on its alleged nuclear weapons program even after the death of its paramount leader, the top government spokesman said Monday.

"Concerning North Korea's suspected nuclear program, we, together with other countries, will call on North Korea not to regress on its efforts to resolve the issue through dialogue," Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi said at a news conference.

He also said Tokyo will closely monitor development of the issue with North Korea in consultation with the United States, South Korea and China after the loss of President Kim Il-song.

On the suspended high-level talks between the U.S. and North Korea, Igarashi said the two countries will discuss the schedule of the talks aimed at diffusing tension over

Pyongyang's suspected nuclear program after the funeral service for the late Kim scheduled for Sunday. Pyongyang announced Saturday that Kim died Friday of heart failure at the age of 82.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will hold a meeting Monday night with his key cabinet ministers to assess the situation on the Korean peninsula following the death of the North Korean president, government sources said.

Murayama will discuss the Korean situation with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi, the sources said.

Among the things to be discussed will be what measures Japan can take concerning North and South Korea and whether or not to cancel Murayama's scheduled one-day visit to South Korea slated for Saturday, the sources added.

Murayama and Kono are scheduled to return to Tokyo on Monday evening from the Naples Summit of leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations.

Kono suggested in Naples that Murayama is likely to postpone the Seoul visit because of the change in circumstances in the wake of Kim's death.

During the planned meeting at the Prime Minister's Official Residence, they will assess the situation in North Korea concerning a new structure in the post-Kim Il-sung era and the reactions of other governments, the sources said.

It appears the process of transferring power within the North Korean Government from the deceased president is taking place "smoothly and rapidly," Igarashi said.

The senior Kim handed over day-to-day foreign and domestic affairs to his son Kim Chong-il in the latter half of the 1980s but remained as president and general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party.

Kim Chong-il assumed the post of supreme commander of the Korean People's Army in December 1991, marking the first time the North Korean leader had transferred one of his three powers—head of the government, the ruling party and military—to his son.

Murayama's Trip to South Korea Postponed

OW1107124794 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—The government Monday [11 July] postponed Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's planned visit to South Korea by a week until July 23-24, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi said.

"South Korea wants the premier to stay overnight, instead of making a day trip," for talks with South

Korean President Kim Yong-sam, the top government spokesman told reporters at the premier's official residence.

If the two-day trip were set for this weekend as originally planned, Igarashi said, Murayama would have little time to prepare for an extraordinary Diet session, which will convene for five days from July 18.

"After considering how to realize a two-day trip instead of a day trip, we reached the conclusion that the weekend after next, or the weekend beginning July 23 would be appropriate," he said.

The decision was reached shortly after Murayama returned to Tokyo from the Naples Summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) leading economic powers that ended Sunday, and conferred with his key cabinet ministers and government officials on his South Korea trip.

Igarashi said the government will continue talks with South Korea from Tuesday to finalize the premier's itinerary, predicting the venue for the meeting between Murayama and Kim will be Seoul.

Initially, Murayama was expected to journey to South Korea sometime around Saturday.

Murayama, 70, talked over the phone with Kim shortly after assuming office less than two weeks ago as Japan's first socialist prime minister in 47 years.

Kono Cancels South American Trip

OW0907132794 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Naples, July 9 KYODO—Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono will cancel his planned trip to Argentina and Brazil following the sudden death of North Korean leader Kim Il-sung and hospitalization of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, a Japanese spokesman said Saturday [9 July].

Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroyuki Sonoda told a news conference the Japanese Government decided to have Kono cancel his trip to the South American nations.

The cancellation of the trip was apparently decided upon to enable Japan to deal with any contingency on the Korean peninsula that might follow the death of the North Korean leader in view of the hospitalization of the Japanese premier.

Murayama was rushed to a hospital Friday night after not feeling well at the working dinner of the leaders of the Group of Seven industrial nations.

DPRK Seen Not as 'Matter of Immediate Worry'

*OW1007044094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT
10 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO—Japan does not plan to convene a security meeting anytime soon to discuss the North Korean situation following the death of President Kim Il-Song, government officials said Sunday. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi and officials from the Cabinet Secretariat, the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Agency and the National Police Agency met the same day at the prime minister's official residence to exchange and analyze information on the North Korean situation, they said.

The officials said that the current situation on the Korean peninsula has not been a matter of immediate worry, and that there has been no need to convene a security meeting headed by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, they said. Murayama will return home Monday from the summit meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations in Naples, Italy.

The government sees no special change in the activities of the North Korean military forces and it is observing a smooth succession of power to Kim's son, Kim Chong-il, they said. The officials agreed to watch the development carefully, they said.

A security meeting deals with emergencies and is comprised of the prime minister, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, finance minister, chief cabinet secretary and chiefs of the Defense Agency, the Economic and Planning Agency and the National Public Safety Commission.

Foreign Minister Discusses DPRK Situation

*OW1007114494 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0016 GMT 10 Jul 94*

[Interview with Yohei Kono, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in Naples by NHK commentators Takashi Yamamoto and Naotake Mochida at the Tokyo NHK studio through a satellite hookup on 10 July—recorded; from "Sunday Discussion" program]

[Text] [Yamamoto] Mr. Kono, I know you are busy but thank you very much for accepting our interview. I have heard that Prime Minister Murayama was released from the hospital this morning. How is the prime minister's current health?

[Kono] Leaving the hospital, he has returned to a hotel. He is resting now. It is no wonder he is tired but I can tell that he will get very well after resting.

[Yamamoto] Do you mean he is OK now?

[Kono] Yes, I think he is completely restored in health.

[Yamamoto] In the midst of the summit, the big news has been from North Korea that President Kim Il-song died. How do you see the news?

[Kono] Since his death was reported in such a very important juncture wherein U.S.-DPRK talks are under way, I was very surprised. As you know, U.S.-talks have begun with former U.S. President Carter's visit as a clue. I think the situation has entered a very important stage. On the first day of the talks, both sides presented their proposals. There was the possibility that after analyzing the counterparts' proposal, the two nations would make progress in the talks from the second round. I deeply regret that the talks have been suspended for the present before the second round of talks. However, I think it cannot be helped because North Korea's top leader died.

[Mochida] I would like to ask about the reaction of foreign leaders attending the summit. It has been reported that it was discussed in detail at a foreign ministerial meeting. What was the discussion's focus?

[Kono] About the DPRK issue?

[Mochida] Yes.

[Kono] The DPRK issue was discussed at the foreign ministerial meeting. It was natural that the issue was taken up. U.S. Secretary of State Christopher explained the issue. Other foreign ministers also have great interest in the U.S.-DPRK talks, and they were keeping an eye on how the talks will develop. But they are also surprised at Kim Il-song's sudden death. Meanwhile, it has been reported that there has been no big problems in North Korea so far, and we are talking—although it is rather wishful thinking—that if there is no confusion, there will be another chance after the passage of some time.

[Yamamoto] How do you think the North Korea situation will develop, including Kim Il-song's successor?

[Kono] As has been reported, judging from the fact that Mr. Kim Chong-il has been appointed chief of the Funeral Service Committee, and senior Workers Party of Korea [WPK] members are also listed as Funeral Service Committee members, I think power is swiftly being transferred to Kim Chong-il. In addition, it has been reported that there are no conspicuous moves of the North Korean military so far. For that reason, I guess the situation in North Korea is calm.

[Mochida] As for the U.S.-DPRK talks, you said that it is regrettable that the talks were suspended before entering the second day. In connection with this, I would like to ask what scheduled South-North Korea talks will go on.

[Kono] You are talking about talks that are scheduled to begin 25 July.

[Mochida] Yes, how do you see it?

[Kono] Because that is a summit, I think it has become very difficult to predict how the situation will go on.

[Mochida] How do you see the situation turning out and how would you create an atmosphere for the resumption of talks?

[Kono] It is very difficult to predict how things will turn out because we do not have enough information so far. I think it is difficult to make an accurate forecast of how the situation will turn out. I have heard that the funeral service is scheduled for 17 July, and we need to closely watch the service. There is a view that it is difficult to resume negotiations unless a new establishment is created in North Korea because such government-level negotiations require clear order systems or responsible people who represent the government. Meanwhile, another analyst sees that creating new systems will be carried out smoothly. In view of these analysis, I think it is difficult for us to predict how the situation will go on.

[Yamamoto] Prime Minister Murayama's visit to South Korea is reportedly under study. Do you think his schedule for visiting South Korea remains unchanged?

[Kono] South Korea expects Prime Minister Murayama to visit, we have thought it necessary for Prime Minister Murayama to visit, and the prime minister's visit was under study. However, as you mentioned, we are faced with a drastic change in the situation in North Korea and with the fact that Prime Minister Murayama shows signs of fatigue in Naples. Since we are scheduled to return home tomorrow, we would like to study again the prime minister's visit to South Korea. Basically, I would like his visit to materialize, but I would like to restudy it with such changes in the situation in mind.

[Yamamoto] Do you intend to restudy it [Murayama's visit to ROK] after taking it back to the drawing board?

[Kono] No. We hope to study it based on his original plan to visit South Korea.

[Yamamoto] I would like to ask you about the relations between Japan and North Korea. The negotiation for normalizing [diplomatic relations between the two countries] have been suspended. What is your opinion about the future relationship with North Korea?

[Kono] While Japan hopes to put much importance on the relationship with South Korea in dealing with the Korean peninsula issue, we think it is good to hold talks with North Korea. However, in this case, it is necessary to talk with the country frankly and sincerely without setting many conditions.

[Yamamoto] Does the government intend to positively call for talks?

[Kono] The situation is very delicate at present. Because North Korea has been calling for talks with the United States by name, we intend to watch developments in U.S.-DPRK talks. I think we will take action after that. This is because North Korea has designated the United States the object of its negotiation. However, because North Korea has designated the United States as a negotiator for the nuclear issue, I think there will be enough opportunity for us to discuss with North Korea on more general, wide-ranging issues.

[Mochida] I think the Korean peninsula situation deeply concerns Japan's security. You said the shift of power [in North Korea] is taking place peacefully. Are you not concern that something will change between South and North following President Kim Il-song's death?

[Kono] I think there is the possibility that some change will happen. However, while we are worried about that, we can expect a possible change will bring a favorable situation. Anyway, what is most important is to create conditions so that both countries can talk to each other. I earnestly hope that the South-North summit set for 25 July will take place as scheduled, or that the two countries will hold frank discussions between the top leaders in the near future if it is impossible on 25 July.

[Yamamoto] I have a question about the G-7 summit. It has been reported that since Prime Minister Murayama is chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], the other nations were apprehensive or perplexed. Do you think such apprehensions and perplexity have been dispelled as a result of the summit?

[Kono] Frankly speaking, it is undeniable that the other nations were perplexed. Taking this into consideration, we arrived in Naples a little earlier to meet with the other G-7 leaders separately. At first, Prime Minister Murayama held talks with U.S. President Clinton. I think the talks with Mr. Clinton were fruitful. One and half hours were allotted to the Japan-U.S. meeting. Mr. Murayama and Mr. Clinton talked alone for about half of the meeting. It has been reported that Mr. Murayama very frankly briefed Mr. Clinton on his character as well as the SDPJ's history and current situation. He clearly told the president that Japan would continue its conventional policies abroad and promote reform at home. He reportedly explained to the president that the coalition administration comprised of the three parties are very stable and strong, referring to the story of the three arrows of Motonari Mori [a warlord in the middle ages]. The President stated that he well understood the story and that it was very interesting. Although the President may have offered diplomatic lip service, we received a very good reaction from him.

[Yamamoto] Thank you very much for answering our questions although you are tired.

[Kono] You are welcome.

MITI: Kim Death Not To Affect Trade With DPRK

OW0907091394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—The death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song is unlikely to affect economic relations between Japan and North Korea, trade ministry officials said Saturday [9 July].

The officials, of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), also said they will keep a close watch on the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Kim died of heart failure early Friday at age 82, Pyongyang's official media said.

The officials noted Japan continues to restrict exports to North Korea, as well as to Libya, Iraq and Iran, of electronic products with potential military applications, even after export restrictions by the now-defunct Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom) were lifted in March.

Cocom had sought to block the spread of sensitive military technology from industrial nations to the former communist bloc.

Current Japanese exports to North Korea comprise mostly transport equipment and synthetic textiles.

JDA Says No 'Unusual' Military Moves in DPRK
OW0907101594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—Japan will closely watch North Korean military moves in the wake of the death of its leader Kim Il-sung, the Japanese Defense Agency (JDA) chief said Saturday [9 July].

In a statement issued by the agency, Tokuichiro Tamazawa said the agency has not uncovered any unusual moves by North Korean military forces following the death of Kim, 82, early Friday.

He also said he instructed defense officials to take necessary steps for the security of the country, including the gathering of information.

Military Situation on Korean Peninsula 'Stable'
OW0907135594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1338 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Naples, July 9 KYODO—Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers talked on the phone Saturday [9 July] and vowed to maintain close contact to deal with any situation on the Korean peninsula following the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-sung, Japanese officials said.

Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu spoke hours after Seoul put its armed forces on alert in preparation for any contingency.

The Japanese officials quoted Han as telling Kono the military situation on the peninsula is stable and no irregularities have occurred so far.

Rumors of Coup in Kim's Death Denied

OW0907103694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—The vice head of a pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents' Association in Japan on Saturday [9 July] rejected suggestions that the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-sung may be connected to a rumored coup attempt.

Yi Chin-kyu, vice chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), told a group of Japanese reporters that rumors of a coup d'etat were "demagoguery that does not deserve any attention."

"The Korean people admire President Kim from the bottom of their hearts," he said.

Generally, Korean residents in Japan reacted with shock and dismay to Kim's death, with the Tokyo headquarters of Chongnyon flying a North Korean flag at half-mast in his memory but declining to comment on his death.

"We were very much astonished at the news as we have recently obtained information that he was healthy," said Hyong Yong-sin, chief of the Kochi Prefectural chapter of Chongnyon.

The pro-Seoul Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan) expressed anxiety that Kim's death may create pandemonium on the Korean peninsula.

Choi Hyon-myong, head of Mindan's public relations section, said Kim's death will influence the future course of U.S.-North Korea negotiations on the suspected North Korean nuclear arms program.

Mutsuko Miki, widow of former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, said, "when I met him, he looked very vigorous. A month has hardly elapsed since then."

Miki flew to Pyongyang last June and on her return relayed Kim's request for a summit with Japanese leaders to establish diplomatic ties with Japan.
cession in DPRK

OW0907050994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0458 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said Saturday he hopes a peaceful succession of power will take place in North Korea.

Toyoda, commenting on reports of the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-sung, said he regretted that it happened shortly before the historical meeting by leaders of the two Koreas scheduled for later this month.

He also expressed concern over its potential impact on the ongoing negotiations with the United States on North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons development program.

The business leader could not immediately elaborate on what specific influence Kim's death would have on Japan.

According to official Radio Pyongyang, Kim, 82, died of a heart failure early Friday.

Business Leaders Comment on Kim Il-song's Death

OW0907083794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said Saturday [9 July] he hopes a peaceful succession of power will take place in North Korea.

Toyoda, commenting on reports of the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song, said he regretted that it happened shortly before the historical meeting by leaders of the two Koreas scheduled for later this month.

He also expressed concern over its potential impact on the ongoing negotiations with the United States or North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons development program.

The business leader could not immediately elaborate on what specific influence Kim's death would have on Japan.

According to official radio Pyongyang, Kim, 82, died of a heart failure early Friday.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), said he was watching developments following Kim's death with great interest.

Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), said Kim's death will have little impact on the Japanese economy because the volume of bilateral trade is small and Japanese imports from North Korea can be switched to other nations.

Nagano expressed hope that his death will result in relieving tension in East Asia.

Market Players React 'Calmly' to Kim's Death

OW0907104694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—Foreign exchange and stock market players Saturday [9 July] reacted calmly to reports of the sudden death of North Korean President Kim Il-song.

Officials of a major brokerage house said traders would take a wait-and-see attitude for the time being until circumstances surrounding his death become clear.

They said the nuclear standoff between the United States and North Korea has already been digested, and traders are expected to stay on the sidelines to see what will happen in the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Foreign exchange traders showed stronger interest in the outcome of the summit of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in Naples on currency trading.

The dollar plummeted against the yen in New York late last week.

They said the basic pattern in which the yen stays bullish against the dollar remains unchanged.

Officials of a major life insurance company, however, pointed to a possibility of the dollar's rebound depending on future developments in the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Shimpei Matsuki, a director of Nomura Securities Co., said Kim's death will have little impact on the stock market, and investors will wait and see future developments, including military movements on the peninsula.

Economists Say DPRK Economy in 'Doldrums'

OW0907134894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—The North Korean economy remains mired in the doldrums and may deteriorate further should Friday's death of President Kim Il-song touch off a power struggle within the government, Japanese economists said Saturday.

A South Korean government source said in Seoul that the process of transferring power from Kim Il-song to his son Kim Chong-il in Pyongyang has apparently been completed.

Japanese economists believe the establishment of a power base within the government by Kim Chong-il depends largely on whether or not he will be able to rejuvenate the economy.

North Korea's barter trade with friendly countries such as the former Soviet Union and East European countries has come to a halt because of the disintegration of the Soviet Union and sweeping shifts to market economies in Eastern Europe.

North Korea's overall external trade for 1991 fell an estimated 13 percent in value from the year before, analysts said.

The North Korean economy has been following a downward trend due in part to an inefficient, centrally planned economy and in part to excessive investments in heavy industries, they observed.

The country's third seven-year economic program for 1987-1993 called for generating 100 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 120 million tons of coal and 10 million tons of steel.

At the end of last year, officials with the Korean Workers Party (Communist Party) revealed at a Central Committee meeting that actual output had fallen short of these goals.

Analysts cited a lower-than-projected output of coal due to worsened mining conditions as the main factor behind the dismal performance.

So far, North Korea has not made available official economic data.

The Bank of Korea, the central bank of South Korea, estimates North Korea's gross national product—total output of goods and services—declined to 21.1 billion dollars in 1992 from 22.9 billion dollars in 1991.

The estimated figure is less than one-tenth the level of South Korea, economists said.

North Korea's per-capita GNP is estimated at 943 dollars in 1992, compared with 6,790 dollars for South Korea.

Kubo, Kanemaru Regret Kim Death

OW0907103094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party (SDP) [of Japan, SDPJ] expressed regret Saturday [9 July] at the news that North Korean President Kim Il-song has died ahead of the first-ever inter-Korean summit.

"The SDP, as a party that has pledged cooperation in improving relations between Japan and North Korea, and achieving peace and stability in Asia, heartily offers condolences to the (North) Korean Workers Party and the people of the country," SDP Secretary General Wataru Kubo told a news conference.

Kubo, the No. 2 man in the SDP, a key member of Japan's new coalition government, also voiced regret that the North Korean leader's death came ahead of the summit he was scheduled to hold with South Korean President Kim Yong-sam on July 25-27.

He also expressed hope for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and resolution of the issue of North Korea's alleged nuclear arms program.

The SDP has traditionally maintained a close relationship with the (North) Korean Workers Party.

Meanwhile, Shin Kanemaru, former godfather of the Liberal Democratic Party, the largest contingent in Japan's three-party coalition administration, described Kim's death as the loss of a man needed by the whole of Asia.

Kanemaru, who was arrested in March 1993 on suspicion of income tax evasion, visited Pyongyang and met Kim Il-song in 1990.

Sonoda, Kubo Comment on Kim Il-song's Death

OW1107093394 Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese 2230 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Editorial Report] Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese at 2230 GMT on 9 July, in its 85-minute "News 2001" talk show, which begins at 2230 GMT and which is moderated by Yuji Kuroiwa and Megumi Sekito, carries a live interview to Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroyuki Sonoda, who is accompanying Prime Minister Murayama at the Naples Summit, and Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] General Secretary Wataru Kubo. The interview focuses on Prime Minister Murayama's health and how Japan should deal with North Korean President Kim Il-song's death.

Regular guest and freelance commentator Kenichi Takemura also joins the program, together with special guests Hajime Izumi, associate professor at Shizuoka Prefectural University, Makoto Iyokibe, professor at Kobe University, and ROK Far Eastern Studies Institute Director Kang Ching-tok [as shown on screen]. Kang joins the program through a satellite hookup.

At 2234 GMT, after a brief introduction, Sekito first asks Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Sonoda, who speaks from Naples via satellite hookup, about the current health of Prime Minister Murayama. Sonoda says Prime Minister Murayama has been released from hospital and is scheduled to attend the summit meeting. He is asked by Kuroiwa how Murayama's failure to attend a summit session due to poor health will affect Japan's diplomacy.

Sonoda says: "He can attend the last round of the summit session. During his absence, Deputy Prime Minister Kono played Murayama's role without a hitch as pinch-hitter. I think our anxiety was lifted."

Sonoda is then asked if government officials visiting Naples had discussed how to deal with the situation in North Korea following the announcement of Kim Il-song's death.

He says: "Frankly we were surprised by the news. We were placing our hopes on the scheduled U.S.-DPRK talks, which were about to be held, and the South-North talks scheduled for later this month. Amid such anticipation, the death of North Korea's supreme leader's death took us by surprise. I hope North Koreans will overcome their sorrow and we do not think the political policies of Kim Il-song will change. We are not confused. We hope that North Korea will deal with the nuclear issue within the framework of the previous policy."

He adds: "We must keep eye on how the situation in North Korea develops."

Kuroiwa then asks if Japan will reiterate at the summit the importance of a tie up between Japan, the United States, and South Korea?

Sonoda says: "We have been discussing with the United States about how we should deal with the DPRK issue. Prime Minister Murayama, when occasion requires, might visit South Korea. With such a possibility in mind, we want to come to grips with the issue."

The interview with Sonoda ends at 2243 GMT.

At 2244 GMT, Kuroiwa asks SDPJ General Secretary Kubo, who is at an FNN studio, how he sees the situation following the death of Kim Il-song.

Kubo says: "We have to see how the post-Kim Il-song political system in North Korea turns out. As far as I know, I think North Korea will settle down with Kim Chong-il taking over the leadership. Judging from North Korea's current position in the international community and the United States' attitude, I do not think the situation will change drastically. I think Kim Il-song's political policies will be taken over. I think Japan should make positive efforts to resume Japan-DPRK talks."

Asked if he thinks the transfer of power to Secretary Kim Chong-il will be carried out smoothly, Kubo says: "Judging from the current situation facing North Korea, I do not think it desirable for Pyongyang to take an isolationist line. I do not think North Korea can afford to such a line. In addition, I think the western nations, including the United States, are trying not to isolate North Korea from the international community. In view of this, I do not think the North Korean Government will become unstable."

"However, in socialist states in the past, there have been power struggles. But as far as I am concerned, I think the people's respect for and trust in President Kim Il-song will be given to Kim Chong-il, who is a son of Kim Il-song and has been taking a leading role. I think power will be transferred to him without any trouble."

Kubo adds that although he has tried in the past to talk to Kim Chong-il, he had been unable to do so. Therefore, he says, he is unable to comment on Kim Chong-il.

Kubo also says: "I think that if Kim Chong-il comes to power, the bureaucrats, who are gaining power, will play a role different from that of the previous government."

Takemura points out the conflict between the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the SDPJ over policy toward North Korea, noting the coalition may split if North Korea adopts a hard-line attitude. He asks Kubo for his view.

Kubo says: "Since there is a peaceful move toward talks in progress, I should refrain from making negative remarks. But as Mr. Takemura said, the SDPJ considers that if something should happen, Japan should positively cooperate with what the United Nations decides. Such cooperation, though, should be within the limits of the constitution. That such action remains within the framework of the constitution is deeply involved in how we see the relationship between Japan and the United States,

and how we ensure the security system. I do not think it is desirable to adopt only one formula to make a decision."

Kubo explains the significance of summit talks between Murayama and Clinton, in which Murayama said that Japan firmly maintained the Security Treaty.

He said it was necessary to see future Japan-U.S. relations putting the emphasis on strengthening peaceful, amicable relations with the United States.

Asked how the SDPJ will deal with the various issues involving North Korea, Kubo says Japan should make every effort to seek ways to resume Japan-DPRK talks on normalizing diplomatic relations.

He says: "The SDPJ has friendly relations with the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and an exchange of experiences spanning 30 years. I think the party should make effective use of its relations with the WPK in such circumstances. Taking advantage of this opportunity the party has started studying possible ways to directly talk to the WPK."

The interview with SDPJ General Secretary Kubo ends at 2318 GMT.

Giant Trading Houses Seeking Asian Oil Development

*OW1107061494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japan's giant trading houses are looking toward oil and natural gas development in Asia—high-risk, high-return projects they have long shunned away from, industry officials said Monday [11 July].

The development signals a departure from their long-standing oil strategy of trading in oil produced in the Middle East and reflects a move in oil-rich Asian nations such as China and Vietnam to lure foreign investment for oil field development, they said.

Among Asian oil projects involving Japanese trading houses, Sumitomo Corp.'s involvement in an oil development project in Tarim basin in China's far-northwest has come into the limelight as it is viewed as one of the largest virgin oil fields in the world.

Other projects include an offshore oil development project in Vietnam involving Nissho Iwai Corp. and an offshore oil and natural gas project in Australia involving Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsui and Co.

Of these projects, the Australian project is expected to bear fruit first with production slated to start in 1996. The project in Tarim basin would be the most laggard as full-scale production is expected early in the next century.

Industry officials said these projects are all designed to provide oil to local countries as well as Japan, allowing Japan to secure a key source of oil other than the Middle East.

But they said these Asian projects are expensive as they have to spend a lot on laying pipelines and building port and road facilities for oil transport, a problem which they described as unsolved.

"It might be possible these projects will be less profitable than those in the Middle East," said an official at one major trading house.

Mitsubishi Oil Finds New Oil Off Vietnam

*OW1107084594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Mitsubishi Oil Co. said Monday [11 July] it has discovered a new oil stratum off the coast of southern Vietnam, which combined with a previously discovered reservoir close by makes it the largest oil field in Southeast Asia.

The new reservoir produces 4,043 barrels of crude oil per day, the company said, compared with 10,346 barrels by the previously found reservoir.

Mitsubishi said the new oil field was discovered in late June shortly after the firm announced the first reservoir June 20.

Foreign Ministry Pledges Aid to Indonesia

*OW0807163594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1449 GMT
8 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO—Japan will provide Indonesia with approximately 1.67 billion dollars in Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the current fiscal year ending next March 31, the Foreign Ministry said Friday [8 July].

Ministry officials said the pledge was announced earlier in the day in Paris at a two-day meeting of donor countries in the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI) that began Thursday.

The new package is comprised of 1.5 billion dollars in the form of oda loans, including 1.3 billion dollars earmarked for 20 major projects and 200 million dollars appropriated to assist a large number of small-to medium-scale projects throughout the country.

Officials said that over 60 percent of the loans will be directed to development projects outside the most heavily populated island of Java in an effort to redress regional disparities within the country.

Grant aid and technical cooperation aimed at meeting basic human needs, supporting human resource development and environmental protection will total around 170 million dollars, they said.

The CGI, which coordinates development aid for Indonesia, includes such major donor countries as Japan, the United States, Britain, France and Germany as well as financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The CGI was established three years ago after another donor group headed by the Netherlands was dissolved following a row between the Netherlands and Indonesia, which as a result refused to accept further aid from its former colonial overlord.

Indonesia obtained 5.1 billion dollars at last year's CGI and expects to get about the same amount this year.

JICA To Provide Health Aid to Nepal

*OW0807163394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1607 GMT
8 Jul 94*

[Text] Kathmandu, July 8 KYODO—A Japanese Government-funded agency said Friday [8 July] it will provide 2 million dollars to Nepal for the second phase of the kingdom's national tuberculosis program.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) said the project is designed to extend health services, including general health care, to tuberculosis patients in the western region of Nepal.

Nepal launched its first five-year tuberculosis control program in 1987 with Japanese financial assistance.

Under that program, a national tuberculosis center was established in the capital city Kathmandu.

There are an estimated 200,000 tuberculosis patients in Nepal and an average of 20,000 die of the disease every year.

JICA will also embark on other medical projects, supplying drugs, equipment and vaccines in the near future, the agency said.

Murayama To Give Policy Speech in Diet 18 Jul

*OW1107140894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1349 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Ruling coalition and opposition parties agreed Monday [11 July] to have Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama describe his administration's major policy goals at a parliamentary session July 18, officials said.

The two sides differed, however, over an opposition proposal to have the government respond to intense questioning on major policy issues by convening budget committees of both chambers of the Diet, the officials said.

The accord to set the date of the plenary sessions of the House of Representatives and House of Councillors came in a meeting of directors of the Diet Steering Committees of both chambers.

Murayama will give his policy speech to a House of Representatives plenary session, starting at 2 p.m. July 18, followed by a speech to the House of Councillors' plenary session at 3 p.m.

The ruling coalition proposed limiting the tenure of the extraordinary Diet session to five days, and providing a question-and-answer session of one day each for both chambers, the officials said.

The opposition had demanded the convening of the budget committees—a customary venue to grill the government on its planned response to major policy challenges.

The opposition told coalition directors that intense parliamentary debate is necessary on such pressing issues as the rising yen, political uncertainty following the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song and the outcome of the weekend Naples Summit of seven economic powers.

LDP To Punish 19 Members for Defying Party Order

OW1107144594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1421 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the largest component in the ruling coalition, decided Monday [11 July] to seek punishment for the 19 members who defied party instructions on a prime ministerial election last month, party sources said Monday.

LDP Vice President Keizo Obuchi and five top party leaders agreed to convene a meeting of the LDP's party ethics committee on Tuesday and decide whether to punish the offenders, they said.

They also decided to officially accept the secession of former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and four other dissident LDP members from the party, they said.

The 19 members, including former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, voted for Kaifu at the election in the June 29 House of Representatives session, although the LDP had ordered party members to vote for Tomiichi Murayama, chairman of the Social Democratic Party.

Kaifu had quit the LDP shortly before the election, and received support from former coalition government forces led by former Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, but he was beaten by Murayama.

Some high-ranking LDP officials have insisted the ethics committee should not discuss punishment of Nakasone and Watanabe, saying they have contributed to the LDP and have quit party posts, the sources said.

The majority of the attendants at the Monday meeting, however, said they should not be given special treatment, they said.

Nakasone recently resigned as a top adviser to the party and Watanabe resigned as head of the party's foreign affairs research commission.

Sakigake Member Quits Over Vote for Kaifu

OW1107111594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Katsuyuki Ishida, a member of New Party Sakigake (Harbinger), a tiny House of Representatives party within the trilateral governing coalition, resigned from the party Monday [11 July].

Ishida, 39, resigned under pressure from the party over his refusal to follow the party line June 29 when he backed former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in the Diet election which saw Social Democratic Party leader Tomiichi Murayama succeed to the prime ministership.

Ishida will serve as an independent lower house member.

After quitting the party, Ishida told a press conference he had refused to back Murayama as a candidate because he wanted to respect the wishes of "the voters who supported me in the election last year."

Ishida's departure leaves the party with 21 members in the Diet.

North Korea

Death of President Kim Il-song Announced

SK0907063694 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0300 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] This is an announcement to all party members and people.

All of our working class; peasants of cooperative farms; officers and men of the people's army; intellectuals; and youths and students!

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], the Central Military Commission of the WPK, and the National Defense Commission, the Central People's Committee, and the State Administration Council of the DPRK are informing all people throughout the country, with the most bitter feelings [kajang pitonghan simjonguro], the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, passed away due to sudden illness [kupbyong] at 0200 [1700 GMT] on 8 July, 1994.

Our respected and beloved fatherly leader who devoted his whole life to the independent cause of the popular masses and engaged in energetic activities for the prosperity and thriving of the fatherland, the happiness of the people, the country's reunification, and the world's independence without rest until the last moment of his life,

has left our side in an all too regrettable manner [nomudo aesokhage uri kyotol ttonasiotta].

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader and benevolent father of our party and our people, passed away unexpectedly at a historic time when our socialist cause is ever-victorious in overcoming repeated difficulties and hardships and when a new phase is unfurling on the road to our revolution and the fatherland's reunification. This is the greatest loss [choedaeui sonsil] to our party and revolution, and the biggest sorrow [kajangkun sulpum] for the entire nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born in a family that has been patriotic and revolutionary from generation to generation, and grew up as a great revolutionary cultivating the great aim [kuntussul kiusimyo] of fatherland liberation during the most difficult period of national sufferings.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked upon the road to revolution early on when he was young. He made great achievements for a long time up until he advanced to the late age of 80, by wisely leading our party and our people, and they will shine forever in the history of our nation and the history of mankind.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song was an outstanding thinker and theorist, and a genius of leadership who had led the revolution and construction to the single road of victory by creating and brilliantly embodying the immortal *chuche* idea. He was the great leader of people who endlessly loved and devoted everything to the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great man among great men whom our people and the world's people unanimously look up to and endlessly admire and who embodied, at the noblest height, all *miens* and qualities which great men possess.

In the gloomiest era of Japan's imperialist colonial rule, Comrade Kim Il-song, a matchless patriot and legendary hero, elucidated the road to the *chuche*-oriented line of the Korean people, and cut through the seas of blood and flames, to organize and lead the 20-odd-year-long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and thereby achieve the historic cause of fatherland liberation, by opening the road to the revival of the nation and providing the glorious revolutionary tradition, which is the cornerstone for years to come for our party and revolution.

Amid the complicated situation after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the *chuche*-oriented line of founding the party, the country, and the army and brilliantly brought them about. He thus founded the WPK, the general staff of our revolution; established the DPRK, the glorious fatherland of our

people; and fostered our People's Army, which succeeded the tradition of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force, into an invincible main force of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il-song, who is a great military strategist and an ever-victorious iron-willed commander, shouldered the heavy burdens of the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War; roused the Army and the people in a heroic struggle for victory in the war; and defeated the armed invasion of the imperialist allied forces as well as brilliantly defended the independence and honor of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution and genius of creation and construction, wisely guided our party and people, cutting his way through an untrodden path; successfully carried out the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution with the unique revolutionary line and policy of our own style; and vigorously promoted socialist construction, creating something from nothing. Thus, he vigorously promoted socialist construction and turned our country of age-old backwardness and poverty into a powerful socialist country, independent, self-supporting, and self-reliant in national defense; made our people a most dignified and proud, happiest of people; and created a model of socialism for the world.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and lodestar of the fatherland's reunification, defined the reunification of the country as the supreme task of the nation; elucidated the most just principles and rational methods for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification; and mobilized all the Koreans in the North, South, and overseas in efforts for national unity and in realizing the reunification cause, thus opening a bright prospect in the future road of the fatherland's reunification.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of mankind and an outstanding leader of the international communist movement, conducted energetic activities for the victory of the socialist cause, the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement, and for world peace and friendship and solidarity among peoples by highly upholding the banner of socialism and the banner of anti-imperialist independence, thus remarkably enhancing the international prestige and authority of our country and making an immortal contribution to the cause of the liberation of mankind.

During the entire period of the revolutionary activities, Comrade Kim Il-song, the benevolent father of the people, regarded as his motto the idea of believing in the people as believing in heaven. He was always within the people; shared joys and sorrows with the people; passed over steep mountain ranges for the people's freedom and happiness; walked thousands and millions of *ri* for on-the-spot guidance; and suffered endless pain.

The entire life of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song was the most brilliant life of a great revolutionary who experienced all kinds of hardships and

overcame the arduous storms of the revolution for the fatherland and revolution as well as for the working class and the people. With gifted wisdom, extraordinary leadership, and indomitable will, he changed misfortune into good fortune and adverse conditions into favorable conditions. Thus, he succeeded in the one path of victory. It was the most glorious life of a great leader.

Regrettably, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song passed away without seeing the fatherland's reunification and the completion of the *chuche* revolutionary cause to which he devoted his entire life. However, he has provided the most mighty weapon and bedrock so that our revolution can vigorously advance toward the one road of continued victory.

Today Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is the great successor for the *chuche* revolutionary cause, outstanding leader [*yongdoja*] of our party and people, and supreme commander of our revolutionary armed forces, is standing at the front of our revolution.

Our party's seasoned leadership is a firm guarantee for taking over the *chuche* revolutionary cause, which Comrade Kim Il-song explored and led, through generations and for completing it brilliantly through generations.

We have infinite strength of all people united as one around the party, the invincible revolutionary armed forces, the most superior socialist system, and the self-reliant national economy.

Our party will resolutely protect and defend the *chuche* revolutionary tradition created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his invincible revolutionary achievements and will consummate Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause, upholding the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea.

By converting today's sorrow into strength and courage, we must effect a new great upsurge in all domains of revolution and construction.

All party members and people, loyally upholding our party's leadership, should more firmly unite with the party and consolidate the might of our single-hearted unity into an invincible one.

We should firmly defend popular mass-centered socialism of our own style established by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and should further glorify it. Thus, we should victoriously carry to accomplishment the socialist cause.

By upholding the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, and the 10-point programs of great unity of the whole country for national reunification put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should achieve without fail the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland with the united strength of the whole country.

Based on the ideal of independence, peace, and friendship elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song,

our party and people will make active efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with people of all world nations who defend independence, and will vigorously struggle to build an independent and peaceful new world.

Although the beating of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's heart has stopped, the sacred name and benevolent image of the fatherly leader will be cherished forever by our people in their hearts. The great revolutionary achievements made by the leader will be forever brilliant forever and throughout history.

[signed] The WPK Central Committee
The WPK Central Military Committee
The DPRK Defense Commission
The DPRK Central People's Committee
The DPRK Administration Council
[dated] 8 July 1994

KCNA Transmits Death Notice

SK0907043494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415
GMT 9 Jul 94

["To the Entire Party Members and People"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central Military Commission of the party, the National Defence Commission, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published "To the Entire Party Members and People" on the passing away of the great leader President Kim Il-song from a sudden attack of illness at 02:00 on July 8, 1994.

Follows its full text:

To the entire party members and people

Our entire working class, cooperative farmers, officers and men of the People's Army, intellectuals, youth and students,

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central Military Commission of the party, the National Defence Commission, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea report to the entire people of the country with deepest grief that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed away from a sudden attack of illness at 02:00 on July 8, 1994.

Our respected fatherly leader who has devoted his whole life to the popular masses' cause of independence and engaged himself in tireless and energetic activities for the prosperity of the motherland and the happiness of the people, for the reunification of the country and independence of the world, till the last moments of his life, departed from us to our greatest sorrow.

It is the biggest loss of our party and revolution and the deepest grief of the whole nation that Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people and our tender-hearted father, passed away unexpectedly at this historical moment when our socialist cause is making a long drive through manifold difficulties and trials and a new phase is opening before our revolution and national reunification.

Born into a family which had been patriotic and revolutionary through generations, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song grew to be a great revolutionary, nursing his grand aspirations for national liberation at the time of most trying national distress.

In the long period from the day when he embarked on the road of revolution in his early years to his advanced age of eighties, he wisely led our party and our people, performing great exploits which will shine forever in our national history and human history.

He was an outstanding thinker and theoretician and genius of leadership who founded the immortal *chuche* idea and led the revolution and construction along a road of victory by successfully applying it, and a great leader of the people who loved the people most deeply and devoted his all to them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the greatest of great men who had all the qualities and traits of a great man on the highest level and enjoyed deep reverence and respect from all our people and the world people.

A peerless patriot and legendary hero, he laid down the *chuche*-based line of the Korean revolution in the darkest period of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and victoriously led the 20 years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, cutting the way through a sea of blood and flames. Thus, he accomplished the historic cause of national liberation, opened the way of national resurrection and established the glorious revolutionary traditions, the eternal foundation stone of our party and revolution.

After the liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated the *chuche*-based line of building the party, the state and the Army and creditably realised it despite the complicated situation. Thus, he founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of our revolution, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious motherland of our people, and trained our People's Army which inherited the traditions of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into invincible revolutionary Armed Forces.

Comrade Kim Il-song, a great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, shouldering the heavy burdens of the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War, roused the Army and people in a heroic struggle for victory in the war, drove back the invasion of the imperialist allied forces and creditably defended the independence and honor of the country.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution and genius of creation and construction, wisely guided our party and people, cutting his way through an untrodden path, successfully carried out the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution with the unique revolutionary line and policy of Korean style, and vigorously promoted the building of socialism, creating something from nothing. Thus, he turned our country where age-old backwardness and poverty had prevailed into a powerful socialist country, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in national defence, made our people a most dignified and proud, happiest people and created a model of socialism for the world.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and lodestar of national reunification, defined the reunification of the country as the supreme task of the nation, indicated the most just principles and reasonable ways for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and mobilized all Koreans in the North, South and overseas in the efforts for national unity and the cause of reunification, thus opening a bright prospect of national reunification.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of mankind and outstanding leader of the international communist movement, conducted energetic activities for the victory of the cause of socialism, the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement and for world peace and friendship and solidarity among peoples under the banner of socialism, the banner of anti-imperialist independence, thus remarkably enhancing the international prestige and authority of our country and making an immortal contribution to the cause of liberation of mankind.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the benevolent father of the people, regarding "believe in the people as in heaven" as his maxim in the whole period of his revolutionary activities, always found himself among the people, shared weal and woe with them and made tireless efforts, covering tens of thousands of *ri* for on-the-spot guidance, crossing high and steep mountain ranges for the freedom and happiness of the people.

The whole life of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the most brilliant life of a great revolutionary who forced his way through rigorous storms of revolution, undergoing all sorts of difficulties and trials, for the country and the revolution and for the working class and the people and the most glorious life of a great leader who walked a road of victory, turning misfortune into bliss, adversity into prosperity, with his brilliant intelligence, outstanding leadership ability and indomitable will.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song passed away to our deep regret, not seeing the reunification of the country and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to which he devoted his whole life. But he provided the most powerful weapon and rock-firm

foundations for our revolution to vigorously advance continuously along the road of victory.

Standing at the head of our revolution is Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great successor to the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, the outstanding leader of our party and people and the supreme commander of our revolutionary Armed Forces.

The tested leadership of our party constitutes a firm guarantee for successfully carrying forward and accomplishing through generations the revolutionary cause of *chuche* started and led by Comrade Kim Il-song.

We have the inexhaustible might of the entire people united around the party in one mind, the ever-victorious revolutionary Armed Forces, the most superior socialist system and the powerful self-supporting national economy.

Our party will resolutely defend the revolutionary traditions of *chuche* established and the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and bring the revolutionary cause of Comrade Kim Il-song to accomplishment under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea.

We must change today's sorrow into strength and courage and bring about a new great upsurge in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

The entire party members and people must unite ever closer around the party, remaining loyal to its leadership, and consolidate the might of our singlehearted unity as an invincible one.

We must firmly defend and exalt Korean-style socialism centred on the masses established by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and victoriously accomplish the cause of socialism.

We must achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail with the concerted efforts of the entire nation, upholding the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party and our people will make active efforts to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the peoples of many countries of the world who advocate independence, on the basis of the idea of independence, peace and friendship advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously struggle to build an independent and peaceful, new world.

Although the heart of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stopped beating, the august name and tender image of the fatherly leader will always remain in the hearts of our people and his great revolutionary exploits will shine forever along with history.

[signed] The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

The Central Military Commission of the WPK
The National Defence Commission of the DPRK
The Central People's Committee of the DPRK
The Administration Council of the DPRK

[dated] July 8, 1994.

'Full Text' of Medical Diagnosis

SK0907045894 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0447
GMT 9 Jul 94

["Medical Conclusion on Disease and Cause of Death of President Kim Il-song"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang*, July 9 (KCNA) - Following is the full text of the medical conclusion on the disease and the cause of death of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song:

Medical conclusion on the disease and the cause of death of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song had received medical treatment for arteriosclerosis of the cardiovascular system.

On July 7, 1994, he suffered from a serious myocardial infarction owing to heavy mental strains, which was followed by a heart shock.

All medical treatment was immediately given to him. But the heart shock took a turn for the worse and he passed away at 02:00 [as received] on July 8, 1994.

The diagnosis of the disease was fully confirmed in the pathological anatomic examination made on July 9, 1994.

[Dated] July 9, 1994.

Funeral Committee Named

SK0907042794 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean* 0314 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defense Commission, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the DPRK Administration Council form the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's state funeral committee as follows:

Comrade Kim Chong-il; Comrade O Chin-u; Comrade Kang Song-san; Comrade Yi Chong-ok; Comrade Pak Song-chol; Comrade Kim Yong-chu; Comrade Kim Pyong-sik; Comrade Kim Yong-nam; Comrade Choe Kwang; Comrade Kye Ung-tae; Comrade Chon Pyong-ho; Comrade Han Song-yong; Comrade So Yun-sok; Comrade Kim Chol-man; Comrade Choe Tae-pok; Comrade Choe Yong-nim; Comrade Hong Song-nam;

Comrade Kang Hui-won; Comrade Yang Hyong-sop; Comrade Hong Sok-hyong; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk; Comrade Yi Son-sil; Comrade Kim Chol-su; Comrade Kim Ki-nam; Comrade Kim Kuk-tae; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop; Comrade Kim Chung-nin; Comrade So Kwan-hui; Comrade Kim Yong-sun; Comrade Kim Hwan; Comrade Kim Pok-sin; Comrade Kim Chang-chu; Comrade Kim Yun-hyok; Comrade Chang Chol; Comrade Kong Chin-tae; Comrade Yun Ki-pok; Comrade Pak Nam-ki; Comrade Chon Mun-sop; Comrade Yu Mi-yong; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk; Comrade Won Tong-ku; Comrade Yi Ha-il; Comrade Kim Ik-hyon; Comrade Yi Chang-son; Comrade O Kuk-yol; Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong; Comrade Kim Kyong-hui; Comrade Kang Sok-sung; Comrade Chae Hui-chong; Comrade No Myong-kun; Comrade Chon Ha-chol; Comrade Kim Tu-nam; Comrade Paek Hak-nim; Comrade Chi Chang-ik; Comrade Yi Yong-mu; Comrade (Yi Chi-chan); Comrade (Choe Po-kyon); Comrade Kim Chang-ho; Comrade Yi Sok; Comrade Pak Yong-sok; Comrade Yi Chol-pong; Comrade Chong Chun-ki; Comrade Hwang Sun-hui; Comrade Sin Sang-kyun; Comrade Chong Ha-chol; Comrade Kim Chae-yong; Comrade Kang Hyon-su; Comrade Pak Song-il; Comrade Kim Hak-pong; Comrade Paek Pom-su; Comrade Choe Mun-son; Comrade Yim Hyong-ku; Comrade Yi Kun-mo; Comrade Hyon Chol-kyu; Comrade Yi Kil-song; Comrade Yim Su-man; Comrade Yi Ul-sol; Comrade Kim Pong-yol; Comrade Kim Kwang-chin; Comrade Kim Chong-kak; Comrade O Yong-pang; Comrade Kim Myong-kuk; Comrade Won Ung-hui; Comrade Kim Kyok-sik; Comrade Chang Song-u; Comrade Chon Chin-su; Comrade Chu Sang-song; Comrade Kim Yong-chun; Comrade Cho Myong-tok; Comrade Kim Il-chol; Comrade Paek Chang-sik; Comrade Kim Kyong-un; Comrade Kang Tong-yon; Comrade Pak Ki-so; Comrade Han In-sul; Comrade Kim Ha-kyu; Comrade Nam Sang-nak; Comrade Hyon Chol-hae; Comrade Yi Pong-won; Comrade Kim Pyong-yul; Comrade Chu Song-il; Comrade Choe Yong-ae; Comrade Choe Song-suk; Comrade Kim Song-ae; Comrade Paek In-sun; Comrade Yi Mong-ho; Comrade Mun Song-sul; Comrade Yom Kye-sun; Comrade Yi Yong-chol; Comrade Chang Sok-taek; Comrade Kim Si-hak; Comrade Kim Chong-il; Comrade Pak Song-pong; Comrade Kang Kwan-su; Comrade Kim Yong-chae; Comrade Hong Song-yong; Comrade Cho Sun-paek; Comrade Yu Chong-suk; Comrade Chon Hui-chong; Comrade Kim Yong-yong; Comrade (Kang Sok-kyu); Comrade Song Song-pil; Comrade Chu Chang-chun; Comrade Kim Kuk-hun; Comrade Cho Se-ung; Comrade Cha Yong-chin; Comrade Chu Kyu-chang; Comrade Kim Yun-sang; Comrade Kim Hoe-il; Comrade Choe Man-hyon; Comrade Yom Tae-chun; Comrade Yom Chae-man; Comrade Pyon Chang-pok; Comrade Choe In-tok; Comrade Tae Pyong-yol; Comrade Chu Kil-pon; Comrade Yun Ho-sok; Comrade Hong Si-hak; Comrade Choe Chin-song; Comrade Kim Tal-hyon; Comrade Chong Chol; Comrade Ho Kuk-song; Comrade Yi Tu-ik; Comrade Yi Song-tae; Comrade Kim Ung-sang; Comrade Kim Won-chin; Comrade (Kim

Yi-yong); Comrade (Kwak Pom-ki); Comrade Kim Se-yong; Comrade Pak Won-hyon; Comrade Kim Hak-sop; Comrade Kim Song-ku; Comrade O Song-yol; Comrade Choe Ki-yong; Comrade Yi Chae-yun; Comrade Yun Ki-chong; Comrade Kim Su-hak; Comrade Yi Yong-sop; Comrade Pak Myong-chol; Comrade Chae Kyu-pin; Comrade Chong Song-taek; Comrade Kim Chong-suk; Comrade Yi Pyong-uk; Comrade Chong Chang-yol; Comrade Kim Tae-sik; Comrade (Chon Chae-son); Comrade Yo Chun-sok; Comrade Kim Song-kyu; Comrade Chong Ho-kyun; Comrade Yo Pyong-nam; Comrade Yi Won-chae; Comrade Chu Sung-nam; Comrade Won Myong-kyun; Comrade (Paek Sang-ho); Comrade (?Kim Pok-mun); Comrade Yi Tae-chol; Comrade Pak Chae-kyong; Comrade Yim Tong-ok; Comrade Yi Pong-ik; Comrade (Kim Chung-hyop); Comrade Chae Hyong-sik; Comrade (Yim Sang-chong); Comrade Yi Song-pok; Comrade Yi Hwa-son; Comrade Hong In-pom; Comrade Kim Chol-myong; Comrade Kil Chae-kyong; Comrade Pak Pong-chu; Comrade Kim Yu-sun; Comrade Kim Chae-pong; Comrade Pak Chung-kuk; Comrade Ko Chong-sik; Comrade Kang Sun-hui; Comrade Yi Yang-suk; Comrade Chang Kuk-chan; Comrade Choe Sang-yol; Comrade Paek Chae-yun; Comrade Ok Pong-nin; Comrade Kim Yong-hyon; Comrade Chong Song-nam; Comrade Yi Yong-kyun; Comrade Yim Nok-chae; Comrade Yo Yon-ku; Comrade Sin Chin-sun; Comrade Kim Nak-hui; Comrade Cho Chang-tok; Comrade Ho Sun; Comrade Hwang Sok-kyu; Comrade Pak Su-pom; Comrade Kim Sang-ho; Comrade Sin Tae-nok; Comrade Kim Hyong-muk; Comrade Yi Won-kwan; Comrade Pak Yong-chan; Comrade Kim Chu-ho; Comrade Choe Myong-chol; Comrade Yi Yun-huk; Comrade Yim Pong-yong; Comrade Kim Yun-u; Comrade Kim Kyong-pal; Comrade Pak Yong-sik; Comrade So Min-son; Comrade Choe Pyong-ho; Comrade Han Kyu-pal; Comrade Choe Hyon-ki; Comrade Yi Hyon-ho; Comrade (Paek un-sun); Comrade Chon Yong-sun; Comrade Pak Si-hyung; Comrade Yi Hak-sok; Comrade Kim Kwang-su; Comrade Yi Tae-se; Comrade Yi Tong-song; Comrade Kim Ung-sam; Comrade Paek Sol-hui; Comrade Kwak Yong-ho; Comrade Yi Nak-pin; Comrade Kim Ung-chol; Comrade Yu So; Comrade Kim Sse-yun; Comrade Sin Kyong-sik; Comrade Chong Tu-hwan; Comrade Han Yong-ho; Comrade Han Yun-chang; Comrade Han Tae-yong; Comrade Maeng Tae-ho; Comrade Hong Kum-sun; Comrade Kim Chon-pil; Comrade Choe Chi-son; Comrade Kim Tae-kuk; Comrade Chae Hui-chong; Comrade Kim Pyong-kil; Comrade Yi Chun-sok; Comrade Kim Kil-hyon; Comrade So Yu-hui; Comrade (Yi Paek-ha); Comrade Choe Won-ik; Comrade Chong Mun-san; Comrade (Yim Chon-sang); Comrade Yi Hohyok; Comrade Yi Chong-chu; Comrade Choe Chong-kon; Comrade Pak Yong-nam; Comrade Kim Song-hwan; Comrade (Kim Chil-ok); Comrade Sin Il-nam; Comrade Kim Sok-hyong; Comrade (Yi Chi-su); Comrade Pak Kwan-ho; Comrade Choe Kwang-yol; Comrade (Chon Chu-nam); Comrade Kim Kyong-hun; Comrade Kang Yong-sop.

Funeral Committee Issues Communique

*SK0907050694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444
GMT 9 Jul 94*

["Communique of State Funeral Committee"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)—The State Funeral Committee issued a communique to cherish the memory of the great leader President Kim Il-song, which reads in full:

Communique of State Funeral Committee

The State Funeral Committee publishes the following decision for the whole party, all the people and the entire Army to express the deepest condolences over the death of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and mourn him with the feelings of deep reverence:

1. The coffin of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be laid in state at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.
 2. The period from July 8 to July 17, 1994, is set as the mourning period for the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The mourners will visit the bier from July 11 to July 16, 1994.
 3. The mourning service for the last parting with the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be held solemnly in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on July 17, 1994.
- At the time of the mourning service in Pyongyang, artillery salute will be fired in Pyongyang and provincial seats and the entire people across the country will observe a three-minute silence and all locomotives and ships sound whistles all at once in memory of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.
4. During the mourning period, memorial services will be held at all the organs and enterprises throughout the country and memorial services be held in all provinces, cities and counties while the memorial service is held in Pyongyang.
 5. During the mourning period, organs and enterprises will hang the flag at half-mast, and all songs and dances, games and amusement will be banned.
 6. Foreign mourning delegations will not be received.

[dated] July 8, 1994

Reportage on Domestic Reactions, Situation**Diplomatic Source: Pyongyang Calm**

*OW1007060494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT
10 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO—The North Korean capital of Pyongyang was calm Sunday [10 July] a day

after the announcement of President Kim Il-song's death, a diplomatic source in Pyongyang said.

"All things are calm and composed," the source said in a telephone interview, but noted that tens of thousands of mourners had gathered for the second day in a row in front of the 19.5-meter-high bronze statue of the late president in downtown Pyongyang.

"There is no change from the previous day," the source said. Up to 20,000 North Koreans had gathered by early Saturday evening at the statue, diplomats in the city said Saturday.

Pyongyang TV, relayed to Tokyo, showed enormous crowds kneeling and crying in front of the statue, which is located at Mansude in front of the Korean Revolutionary Museum. The statue was erected on the occasion of his 60th birthday in April 1972.

North Korea's state media reported at noon Saturday that Kim, who ruled North Korea nearly five decades, had died of a heart attack at 2 A.M. Friday. He was 82. The state funeral for Kim, to be chaired by Kim's son and heir apparent Kim Chong-il, 52, is set for July 17.

Pyongyang in 'Total Shock'

*OW0907060394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT
9 Jul 94*

[Text] Beijing, July 9 KYODO—Pyongyang is in total shock over the announcement Saturday of the death of President Kim Il-song, with citizens openly crying over the loss of their leader, diplomatic sources in the North Korean capital said.

"Pyongyang is in total shock," said a Beijing-based Eastern European diplomat in contact with his country's North Korean embassy. "The reaction is that they are all crying."

He quoted sources in the Pyongyang embassy as saying, "Some friends went out into the streets to the shops. In the shops you cannot buy anything because the shop assistants are all crying and the people are at home crying."

"According to my information, he died at 2 o'clock in the morning of a heart attack and they have declared nine days of mourning...People say his corpse will be displayed in the Mansudae Art Theater close to the parliament building for nine days," he said after telephoning his country's embassy soon after the announcement was read.

The North Korean Government announced at 9 A.M. that a very important communique would be broadcast at noon Saturday, leading most to believe that it concerned the upcoming North-South Korean Summit, he said.

At noon, the radio and television simultaneously announced that Kim had died. The announcement was

followed by orchestral funeral music and then the reading of Kim's recently published memoirs, he said.

The streets are relatively empty, he said, while members of the Korean staff at the embassy were "crying and in shock."

"At the moment, nothing has been said about Kim Chong-il," the diplomat said. "There is no speech from him, no mention, nothing."

'Enormous Crowds' at Monument

OW0907134094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Beijing, July 9 KYODO—Up to 20,000 North Koreans had gathered by early Saturday [9 July] evening at the huge statue of Kim Il-song in downtown Pyongyang to mourn the loss of their "great leader," diplomats in the city said.

"At the moment there are enormous crowds in front of the monument. People come here crying, they kneel in front of the statue," a Beijing-based diplomat who has been in contact with his country's embassy in Pyongyang said.

Diplomats in Pyongyang said the mourners are behaving in a very orderly fashion and although there are many police about, they are basically just regulating traffic, he said.

"They come with flowers, and the gathering is estimated to have between 15,000 and 20,000 people. There are a lot of police, and also a lot of ambulances giving first aid to people who collapse and faint," he said.

Many people were reportedly fainting from sadness.

He said Korean television has broadcast live pictures of the gathering which have apparently encouraged others to participate.

The gathering is taking place at Mansude, in front of the Korean revolutionary museum and is believed to have begun at about 6:30 P.M. Pyongyang time, he said.

A huge bronze statue of Kim Il-song was erected in the square in front of the museum in April 1972 on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

"From all corners of Pyongyang people are marching to this monument, but they are very disciplined and generally there is order," the diplomat said. Other parts of the city "remain empty" and there were no signs of military movements.

North Korean officials announced Kim's death at noon Saturday and have repeated the announcement hourly, he said.

Kim's death, which occurred at 2 A.M. Friday morning, was kept a closely guarded secret, as high-level North

Korean officials at a diplomatic gathering Friday evening seemed to be unaware that Kim was dead, the diplomat said.

North Korean state press continued Saturday to be silent about the activities of heir apparent Kim Chong-il, other than to say he is the head of the official mourning committee, he said.

'Mass Hysteria' in Pyongyang

LD0907161394 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1502 GMT 9 Jul 94

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Hryniak]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jul—The inhabitants of Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, have been seized by mass hysteria at the death of Kim Il-song, who died at two o'clock in the morning of 8 July of a heart attack.

A PAP correspondent has learned from Pyongyang that thousands of inhabitants of the city are currently gathering at the 20-meter high statue of Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill in the city center. Columns of people are marching from all parts of Pyongyang, filling the sidewalks and roadways of the streets, and trucks and buses are bringing the population in from the outskirts. Order is being kept by the police, but there is no army presence visible on the streets.

At the statue itself, weeping and distressed people are throwing themselves onto their knees and kowtowing. The number of those gathered is estimated at around 15-20,000, and the line waiting to get to the statue stretches back for a kilometer and is constantly getting longer. Ambulances are on duty near the statue, and are giving aid to people who have fainted or feel weak. North Korean television has begun to show a direct relay from the statue. The North Korean media have still not said anything about Kim Chong-il, Kim Il-song's 53 year-old eldest son, who has been his official successor since 1973. The only news to date says that Kim Chong-il has been made chairman of the committee organizing the funeral, which will take place on 17 July.

The rest of Pyongyang is calm. Shops are open but empty; the only people in them are the staff crying under portraits of Kim Il-song. Flags are already flying at half-mast on official buildings. The telephone system is functioning normally.

Foreigners in Pyongyang are speculating about where the Kim Il-song mausoleum will be built. [passage omitted: possible sites mentioned]

Meanwhile in Beijing there is no official reaction as yet to Kim Il-song's death. The XINHUA agency only reported from Pyongyang the content of the communique published by the North Korean authorities, but when writing about the setting up of the funeral organizing committee, it did not mention Kim Chong-il, and this is making observers wonder. Beijing, which has always been officially opposed to Kim Il-song's dynastic

plans and has taken a very reserved attitude to Kim Chong-il, is evidently still considering the appropriate position.

Eye-Witness Account of Pyongyang

LD0907180794 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] As we have already reported, the 82-year old North Korean leader Kim Il-song suddenly died of a heart attack on Friday. He was the sole ruler of the country for 46 years. Here is Ryszard Batura, Polish ambassador in Pyongyang, on the telephone:

[Begin Batura recording] The Koreans were really taken by surprise by this, given the fact that until the end of his days Kim Il-song had been a very active person, both in Korea and in international contacts. News about his death was a closely kept state secret until noon today.

The streets are quiet; I would say there are fewer people in the streets than usual at this time of day. On the other hand, about an hour after the news of Kim Il-song's death was broadcast, crowds began gathering under his statue. In our view this was a spontaneous phenomenon, which currently has grown to enormous proportions, and naturally it is now beginning to be organized, or directed, by the forces of law and order. On the other hand, we have failed to notice any extraordinary emergency security measures.

Since 1200, radio and television have been broadcasting programs devoted exclusively to the history of Kim Il-song and his activities. Crowds gathering around Kim Il-song's statue have also been shown since about 1800 hours. First conversations are being held with persons who had met Kim Il-song and telling their impressions. All radio and television programs are devoted exclusively to him. [end recording]

9 Jul Papers Report on Death

SK0907225894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Press Review]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)—All papers here today devote the whole of their front pages to a black-rimmed portrait of President Kim Il-song under the headline "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song is Immortal."

Printed on the second and third pages of the papers are "To the entire party members and people" published by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central Military Commission of the party, the National Defence Commission, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the death of President Kim Il-song, an account of the formation of the State Funeral Committee, a communique of the State

Funeral Committee and the medical conclusion on the disease and the cause of death of President Kim Il-song.

Papers carry news that director of the worker-peasant department of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front issued a statement denouncing the South Korean authorities suppression of the labour movement.

Given in the press are accounts of functions held in different countries in the June 25-July 27 month of international solidarity with the Korean people.

The Mozambican president and the Japanese prime minister stressed that the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula should be resolved through negotiations, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN condemns the Japanese weekly SHUKAN ASAHI for viciously slandering the DPRK.

The paper informs the readers that the Iranian president accused Western countries of their wrong attitude toward the drug problem and the Syrian president called for a fair and comprehensive Middle East peace.

Body Lies 'in State' 11 Jul

OW1107153594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1514 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Beijing, July 11 KYODO—The body of deceased North Korean Leader Kim Il-song lay in state Monday at his presidential palace, while his son greeted foreign dignitaries paying their last respects, foreign diplomats in Pyongyang said.

The body of the elder Kim, dressed in a black Western suit, was lying in a crystal sarcophagus in the west wing of the presidential palace Kumsusan, diplomats in Pyongyang said by telephone late Monday evening Pyongyang time.

Kim Chong-il, Defense Minister O Chin-u, Prime Minister Kang Song-san and other leaders greeted the foreign dignitaries after they viewed and bowed before the body of the elder Kim, the diplomats said.

It was the first time the younger Kim has been seen in public since his father died from a heart attack last Friday.

The dignitaries included ambassadors, trade and military attaches, and foreign specialists who earlier in the day were invited to pay their last respects to Kim, but had to wait some four hours before they were allowed into the room where his body lay in state, they said.

The younger Kim, who was addressed by other North Korean officials as "dear leader" or "supreme military commander," appeared tired and tense as he shook the hands of his foreign guests, they said.

There was no indication that the younger Kim had been named general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party or president of the republic, both positions that his father held, they said.

Earlier Monday, Chinese President Jiang Zemin referred to the younger Kim as the head of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, while visiting North Korea's Embassy in Beijing.

Each diplomat had the opportunity to speak one sentence to the younger Kim while shaking his hand, but "he did not speak a word," the diplomats said.

Kim Chong-il was dressed in a dark gray "Mao" suit, they said, and looked "very concentrated" and "green-faced."

Some 200 foreign dignitaries attended the ceremony, which was presided over by "several dozens" of North Korean officials, they said.

The general public has not yet been allowed to view the body of their "beloved leader," nor have television images been broadcast from the presidential palace, the road of which is blocked by security units, they said.

'Top-Level' Meeting Under Way

HK1107132394 Hong Kong AFP in English 1224 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Beijing, July 11 (AFP)—A top-level meeting of the North Korean ruling party is apparently underway in Pyongyang, a foreign journalist there contacted by telephone from Beijing, said Monday. "A large number of official cars, most of them belonging to members of the party's central committee, were seen (eds. around 1000 GMT) in front of the Palace of People's Culture," he said. He added that there had so far been no official confirmation that the meeting had begun.

South Korean intelligence on Sunday said the ruling Workers' Party's Central Committee and Supreme People's Assembly had been convened for Monday, apparently to appoint a successor to President Kim Il-Sung, who died on Friday aged 82. In 1974, his successor was designated as the leader's son, Kim Chong-il, 52.

Euologies Commemorate Kim Il-song's Life, Works

Talk on Teachings, Achievements

SK0907173794 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1332 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Unattributed talk: "To Pass on a Reunified Fatherland to Future Generations"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should achieve the national reunification cause at the earliest possible date so that we can solve the

unanimous, ardent desire of the nation and pass on a reunified fatherland to future generations.

Today, our people are recalling with deep emotion the sleepless and restless efforts [pulmyon purhyuui nogo] of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who devoted his whole life to peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

The great leader, from the first day of national division, put forward a fair and aboveboard reunification proposal again and again in order to bestow a reunified fatherland upon our nation and wisely led the struggle for its realization.

In retrospect, it was precisely the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who led the whole nation to the road of reunification and patriotism, taking upon himself the heavy burden of solving the crisis of national division. The great leader, as an effort to overcome the created national difficulties by rallying the entire nation around the banner of reunification, initiated and led the holding of a joint meeting of representatives of North and South Korean political parties and public organizations in Pyongyang. As a result, the North-South joint meeting held in April 1948 could become a historic meeting which established an epochal measure to repel the aggression by the imperialists at a grave time when the fatherland was in the crisis of division.

Indeed, the successful holding of the North-South joint meeting was thanks to the noble communist virtue and the wise leadership of the great leader, who presented a fair and aboveboard national reunification proposal by embodying the immortal *chuche* idea, and, who rallied all fellow countrymen at all strata as one with his generous capacity, driving force, and mind of fraternity.

In the postwar period, too, the great leader—who had worked so hard in order to bestow a reunified fatherland upon our nation—wisely led the struggle for national reunification in conformity with the demands of the then prevailing situation. The respected and beloved leader not only accelerated the revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic, but also took active measures to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader put forward many reasonable proposals, including the proposal on realizing multilateral exchange and cooperation between the North and the South and a North-South confederal system, and wisely led the struggle for their realization. Thus, he saw to it that not only our people, but also the South Korean people more vigorously waged the movement for national reunification.

At this crucial time, with deep insight into the internal and external situation and in an effort to actively open the road for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the great leader put forward a new proposal for broad negotiations between the North and the South in a historic speech he made on 6 August 1971.

As a result, a breakthrough was opened in the barrier of division, which had continued for a long time in our country, dialogue was arranged between the North and the South, and the 4 July North-South joint statement, the highlight of which was the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity elucidated by the great leader, was announced.

Upon hearing this exciting news, the compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas rose up in the road of struggle for national reunification, shouting "Long live General Kim Il-song."

The respected and beloved leader's presentation of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity was a great, historic event in our people's struggle for national reunification. The great leader, who had advanced many most just and realistic reunification proposals, repeatedly put forward many reasonable and fair and aboveboard proposals, including the five-point policy for national reunification, and wisely led the struggle for their realization.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea held in October 1980, amid the deep attention of all of the fellow countrymen and the world, the great leader put forward a proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Even compatriots overseas joined the unanimous voices of the people in the North and the South, who looked toward the future of a reunified fatherland from the proposal for founding a confederal republic, which is a most unique reunification program to reunify the divided nation and a fair and aboveboard reunification charter, and stressed that all of our nation should rise up to achieve national reunification without fail.

Later, in an effort to achieve national reunification through dialogue and negotiations, the great leader also proposed holding tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and South Korea participate. He put forward a proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and a proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks. Thus, he energetically led the work to arrange the circumstances favorable for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

In the first morning of 1988, the day when the historic North-South joint meeting was held 40 years ago, in which the voices of the fatherland's reunification resounded across the nation, the great leader proposed the convocation of the North-South joint meeting, a broad stage for negotiations, for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

In November 1988, the great leader took epoch-making measures of setting forth the four principles for guaranteeing peace and comprehensive plans for peace on its basis to create a favorable climate for the peaceful reunification. Ending the tragedy of the national division and realizing the country's reunification are the desperate demands of our nation in the nineties, which

cannot be put aside any longer and the task of the times put forward by the historic trend of independence.

The great leader, in his speech before the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly in May 1990, set forth the five-point policy for national reunification on alleviating the tension on the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful atmosphere for the country's peaceful reunification; demolishing the barriers of division and realizing free visit and opening wide doors between the North and South; developing the relations with foreign countries on the principle of creating an international climate favorable to realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland; developing (?dialogues) for the national reunification; and forming a pan-national reunification line.

The entire fellow countrymen, in hearty response to the five-point policy for national reunification, has set the timetable for realizing national reunification in the nineties and opened a new chapter in the course of embodying it on the road of a grand march. Through various festivals for reunification—such as the 15 August pan-national meeting held in the nineties, the top-level talks of the North and South, the joint cheering at the eleventh Asian Games, the North-South reunification soccer games, the pannational music concert for reunification, and the end-of-year traditional music concert for reunification in 1990,—the whole country became united on a nation-wide scale and their aspiration to reunite the divided nation blazed up all the more.

In 1991, the North and South attended the World Table Tennis Championship and the World Youth Soccer Championship as a joint team. In August 1991, the Second Pannational Rally was jointly held in Pyongyang, Seoul, and Tokyo and adopted a joint declaration.

Also in 1992, the pannational rally was held on a large scale and the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification [Pomchonghangnyon] was formed. At the Fifth Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly on 6 April 1993, the great leader, who endeavored to bestow a reunified country upon our people, put forward the 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the fatherland worked out by himself

The 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation is summed up with the idea on the great national unity, which the great leader set forth and embodied from his early days. It is a great charter of national unity, which elucidated the road for achieving the nation's prosperity, breaking difficulties in the way of the nation with the strength of the nation and realizing peace in the country and peaceful reunification.

Indeed, the plans for the reunification of the fatherland, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song continuously put forward for the fatherland's reunification since the liberation up to now, are the most just principles and reasonable plans and are the inspiring banner arousing not only our people but also the fellow countrymen in

South Korea, overseas, and the world's revolutionary people to the movement for the reunification.

Without resting, the fatherly leader spared no pains for national reunification for almost a half century until the age of 80. He passed away to our deep regret, not seeing the day the national reunification is realized. At this hour, our people are fully determined to realize the fatherland's independent reunification, to which the fatherly leader devoted his all in his time, at an early date by vigorously accelerating the march, upholding the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja]. When the 70 million fellow countrymen in the North, South, and overseas are united under the banner of the line of the great national unity elucidated by the great leader and march on the road of reunification, national reunification will unfailingly be realized at an early date.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial Reported

*SK1107044094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435
GMT 11 Jul 94*

["Respected Father Comrade Kim Il-song Will Always Be Alive in the Hearts of the People; Editorial of NODONG SINMUN"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)—Though the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song passed away to our sorrow, the immortal revolutionary feats performed by him and his august name and noble personality will always remain in the minds of our people and the progressive people of the world, says NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today.

The paper quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Indeed, our leader is the greatest leader of the working class possessed of rare wisdom, outstanding leadership ability and noble communist virtues without parallel, who has shaped and exalted modern history with profound revolutionary theories and great revolutionary practice, and the tender-hearted father of the people who brilliantly embroidered the whole course of the protracted revolutionary struggle with boundless devotion for the revolutionary cause and warm love for the people."

The editorial says:

Our respected father Comrade Kim Il-song was a great man, a great revolutionary and the supreme paragon of communists who devoted his whole life to the noble cause for the revolution and the people.

Every moment of his 80 odd years was associated with the noblest sense of responsibility for the destiny of the country and the nation, ardent patriotism, deep love of the people, human love, the steadfast revolutionary principles, indomitable will and unbounded devotion to the revolutionary cause.

His whole life was the life of a peerless patriot and a great national hero who regained the sovereignty and dignity of the country and the nation and steadfastly defended them, overcoming manifold trials and difficulties.

He triumphantly led the 20-year-long rigorous anti-Japanese of the nation and brought a new spring of liberation to our people. This was an undying feat that marked a new turning point in the history of our nation spanning 5,000 years.

In the period of the Fatherland Liberation War, Comrade Kim Il-song aroused the Army and the people to the heroic struggle for the victory in the war, shouldering all the heavy burdens on the front and in the rear, to repulse the invasion of the imperialist allied forces and creditably defend the dignity and honor of the country.

His whole life was a glorious and brilliant history of a great statesman and a great father of the people who built on this land a genuine earthly paradise of the people where the socialist ideal is in bloom.

Under the outstanding and tested leadership of the respected leader who turned misfortunes into bliss and adversity into favourable circumstances, our country, where age-old backwardness and poverty had prevailed, has turned into a powerful socialist state independent, self-reliant and self-supporting in national defence and our people, who had been called a sufferer of history, have become the most dignified, proud and happy people.

In the whole course of his revolutionary activities leading the noblest historical cause of the popular masses, he always found himself among the people and shared weal and woe with them, with "believing in the people as in heaven" as his motto. Every part of the country that turned into an earthly paradise of the people bears great marks left by Comrade Kim Il-song in his endless trips of on-the-spot guidance for the people.

His whole life was one of the greatest leader of the working class who secured all the wealth for the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

He, with his deep insight into the law governing the revolutionary cause which is inherited to one generation from the preceding generation, established a stout system of succeeding the blood of our party and revolution and most successfully solved the question of inheriting the cause of the leader. This is the greatest and most brilliant feat among the feats he performed for the country and the revolution.

The respected leader with clairvoyance founded the immortal chuche idea and advanced the most correct and flawless chuche-based revolutionary line and strategy and tactics to be adhered to by our party and the people, thus opening a bright way along which our revolution would advance without the slightest turns and twists.

He strengthened and developed the Workers' Party of Korea to be an invincible revolutionary party most authoritative and powerful in our age and built up the driving force of our revolution so that it can always advance triumphantly without the slightest vacillation. Under his far-sighted, tested leadership, our people have come into possession of a powerful independent national economy which can walk on its own feet under whatever difficult conditions. They also have now an each-a-match-for-one-hundred Army of the party, invincible revolutionary forces that creditably defend the party and the revolution, equipped with modern means of attack and defence.

His history of revolutionary activities is the history of the great leader of the nation who devoted his all to achieving true national unity and accomplishing the cause of reunification.

Comrade Kim Il-song, who established the proud tradition of great national unity in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, set national reunification as the supreme task of the nation, indicated the most valid principles and reasonable way of the country's reunification and roused all the compatriots in the North, South and overseas to accomplish the cause of national unity and reunification. Saying that the biggest gift he can give to our people is national reunification, he put his heart and soul day and night into rejoining the severed national ties.

Thanks to his strenuous efforts, a new bright prospect has been opened for the reunification of the country today.

The whole life of Comrade Kim Il-song was the life of the most outstanding leader in our age who made an imperishable contribution to the cause of human liberation under the banner of socialism, the banner of independence against imperialism.

In the whole course of his revolutionary activities, he paid deep attention to the anti-imperialist cause of independence as a whole and clearly indicated the way of its accomplishment. He constantly conducted tireless activities for the victory of the socialist cause, the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement, for world peace and friendship and solidarity among peoples.

The authority and dignity of Comrade Kim Il-song as a veteran of the world revolution and the most experienced leader of the socialist cause were absolute ones which nothing could undermine.

It was the greatest glory and privilege of our people to have the most outstanding man in the present century and the great leader of the international revolutionary cause.

The undying feats and experience gained by Comrade Kim Il-song, assuming the responsibility for the destiny of the country and the nation and forcing the way

through the raging storm of revolution in the van, are the eternal lifeline of our revolution and the everlasting foundation stone that makes our party and people always emerge victorious. Even if the world had changed hundreds of times and the earth had broken, our people would advance along the road hewn by Comrade Kim Il-song and defend all his revolutionary feats like the apple of the eye.

Stating that Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great successor to the cause of *chuche*, the outstanding leader of our party and people and the supreme commander of our revolutionary Armed Forces, is standing in the van of our revolution, the editorial continues:

His tested leadership definitely guarantees the successful inheritance and accomplishment through generations of the revolutionary cause of *chuche* started and led by Comrade Kim Il-song.

We will unite closely around the dear leader and safeguard the singlehearted unity like the apple of the eye.

The whole party and all the people are overcome with deep sorrow and grief, but they are full of the revolutionary resolution and will to complete the revolutionary cause started by the great leader, upholding the dear leader.

We will entrust our destiny entirely to Comrade Kim Chong-il and remain loyal and devoted to him.

No matter what may happen, we must accomplish the cause of socialism and build on this land a communist paradise where the independence of the popular masses is fully achieved, thus realising what the great leader desired.

The whole nation will vigorously struggle in close unity and successfully accomplish the historical cause of national reunification in accordance with the three principles—*independence*, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country laid down by the great leader.

The revolutionary people across the world are overwhelmed with deep grief at the loss of the most outstanding leader in our age, the great leader who performed undying feats for the accomplishment of the human cause of independence.

Our party and people will make strenuous efforts to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the world's peoples who advocate independence on the basis of the idea of independence, peace and friendship propounded by Comrade Kim Il-song and continue to work vigorously to build a new world, independent and peaceful.

Though the heart of Comrade Kim Il-song, who had conducted energetic activities without a rest for 80 odd years for our people and progressive mankind, stopped beating, he will always remain alive in the hearts of the people.

Death of Kim Il-song Mourned

SK1007111594 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0312 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Untitled unattributed talk]

[Text] People in provincial areas from all walks of life expressed their condolences on 9 July while visiting the fatherly leader's bronze statue in their respective provinces.

The central plaza in Haeju was crowded with people visiting the respected and beloved leader's bronze statue; they were crushed with deepest grief from the moment they heard the sad news about the passing away of the great leader yesterday at noon. The workers of the Haeju Cement Plant who were waging a vigorous struggle to increase production, with the single desire to actively contribute to the implementation of the party's revolutionary economic strategy; cooperative farm members from Haeju, including those from Singwang-ri, who were waging the struggle to increase grain production with a firm resolve in order to please the fatherly leader by bringing forth a bumper crop this year; old men and women, children, and passers-by—all the citizens of Haeju visited the respected and beloved leader's bronze statue, expressing heart-breaking grief and deep condolences. They could not leave the fatherly leader's statue for quite some time.

People from all walks of life from Pyongsong visited the great leader's bronze statue built in Pyongsong and in Pyongsong Science District, expressing deep grief while looking back deep in their minds to the immortal achievements made and the pains taken by the fatherly leader who devoted his life to our revolution and the people's happiness.

The shocking sad news about the great leader's death by a sudden illness led organizations across the country, plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, schools, and homes into deep sorrow. The organizations and enterprises hoisted mourning flags and were filled with the deep grief of party members and working people.

Responsible functionaries of agricultural, light industrial, and trade sectors who received telephone calls from the great leader for improving our people's standards of living, and members of the Kumdan cooperative farm in Onchon County and of the cooperative farms in Kaesong District who had the great leader visit their farms, rushed to the historic place where they met the leader, unable to believe the surprising news.

The functionaries of the 8 February Cultural Center and of Pyongyang Stadium who ushered in the great leader and who entered the place whenever an important political state event was held, as well as the workers of the Chollima Steel Complex, Yongsong Machinery General Bureau, Komdok Mining Complex, Kaesong Weaving Plant, Sinpo Fishery Station, Chongsan-ri Cooperative Farm, and Wonha Cooperative Farm where the trace of

the leader's sacred footsteps is warmly engraved—they are tearfully looking back to the unforgettable glorious days.

School children who enjoyed the greatest happiness in the world in the bosom of father Generalissimo are also overwhelmed by great grief. "Has father Generalissimo really passed away? It is not true, is it? We had a New Year's greeting this year. He sent a congratulatory message to the recent Children's Union meeting. Please answer our question." This was also the feeling of the team members of the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace who were looking forward to the New Year greeting in a reunified country with the fatherly Generalissimo in 1995.

All the students who were diligently studying at schools across the country as the new generation of the revolution, including those at Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, Taedongmun People's School in Pyongyang, Yonpung Senior Middle School, Yaksu Senior Middle School, and Songhak Senior Middle School, burst into tears because their hearts were too small to bear the unexpected grief.

Every house in every corner of the country was also filled with the people's grief upon receiving the sad news of the passing away of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. From forestry villages in the north end of the fatherland to sea villages on the east and west coasts, to farm villages along the demarcation line, people wailed and wailed looking up at the fatherly leader's portrait in every home across the country.

Feeling deep in their bones through actual experience the fact that they were able to recover the fatherland and lead an independent and creative happy life to their content in the most superior popular masses-centered socialist system because they had the great leader, our people have been sincerely wishing the leader longevity awake or asleep. Thus, with broken hearts, the people are more and more respecting the fatherly leader, who, with the motto of regarding the people as heaven, had walked thousands and tens of thousands-ri of roads without rest to give on-the-spot guidance for the people's happiness till the last moment of his life and devoted his everything.

The streets and villages across the country, including the downtown of the capital where the Arch of Triumph is shining high, are filled with bitter grief. Public officials who were passing by the wide open Kim Il-song Plaza facing the beacon of the Chuche Tower, academicians who were walking up the stairs of the library in the science city Pyongsong, miners who were about to ride on the trolley bus in Koun Mining District, and postmen who were heading for the villages of Hamhung field, all stopped to swallow their tears thinking of the ardent love toward the people and philanthropy of the respected and beloved leader who had shared joy and sorrow with the people all his life and provided the people with happiness and a glorious future.

Fighters on the east coast where the respected and beloved leader had personally visited on his way to give on-the-spot guidance to farms and fishing villages, saying that he missed coast artillerymen who guarded the fatherland's sea, looked up toward the sky of Pyongyang picturing the leader's benevolent image that day with their eyes filled with tears. But they more firmly grasped the rifles on their shoulders and braced themselves up.

Standing in the front of our revolution is the supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, who possesses both literary and military arts. We will win as long as he is there. There is no one in this world who can match our strength firmly united around him.

Indeed, our supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership is an ever-victorious banner today for resolutely defending and adhering to the *chuche* revolutionary tradition and immortal revolutionary achievements established by the great leader [widaehan suryong] and for completing his revolutionary cause to the end.

At this moment, when the entire land of the country is mourning the passing away of the great leader, all the party members and working people are putting their hearts into the oath of effecting a great upsurge in all sectors of revolution and construction by transforming today's grief into strength and courage and faithfully and loyally upholding the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of our party and the supreme commander of the Korea People's Army.

Reports Concerning Kim Chong-il's Activities

Kim Chong-il 'Reliable Inheritor'

SK0907153294 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0950 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Kim Il-song was the great sun of mankind who cultivated and glorified the era of *chuche* and the era of independence.

The dear leader Kim Chong-il early on pointed out: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the *chuche* idea in the course of creatively applying Marxism-Leninism in reality in our country and cultivating the revolutionary road. In this way, he opened the road toward the independent development of our revolution.

The respected and beloved leader was the great leader of the revolution who created the immortal *chuche* idea, the great guiding idea of our era, and, thus, opened a new beginning of the *chuche* era and provided the revolutionary people of the world with ideological and theoretical weapons for their victorious advance.

The new historic era of the revolution requires revolutionary ideas and guiding theories that can represent the era. The present era is a new historic era when the people of the world demand to live independently.

In our era, the people's struggle to oppose all forms of subjugation and defend independence are being waged vigorously in all continents and regions of the world, and going toward independence is an unstoppable basic trend of the era. The great leader's immortal *chuche* idea is a new, creative revolutionary idea that reflects the demands of the era and that elucidates the most correct course of struggle to achieve the independence of the popular masses.

The *chuche* idea, based on the new philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and determines everything, scientifically elucidates the position and role of man in the world and teaches the working popular masses the most correct view on nature and society and the revolution's profound truth on understanding and reforming the world.

The *chuche* idea clearly shows a way for the working popular masses to fully achieve independence, firmly acquire their position as the masters of revolution and construction, and endlessly enhance their role as masters.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the *chuche* idea, systematically summed up revolutionary theories, strategies, tactics, and leadership methods for each stage of the revolution based on the *chuche* idea, and upgraded the scientific communist theories to a new higher stage.

Truly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the immortal *chuche* idea and systematically summed up revolutionary theories and leadership methods based on the *chuche* idea. This is a great event that brought momentous changes in the ideological history of mankind and an immortal achievement in the history of the world that contributed to the development of the history of mankind and the revolutionary cause of the world. Therefore, the revolutionary people of the world highly assess the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, the *chuche* idea, saying that it is a great idea that is foremost in the development of the ideas of mankind and the most completed revolutionary theory. They unanimously say that the correct direction and method of the international communist movement and the labor movement of our era and the struggle of all people who aspire for independence can be found only in the *chuche* idea.

Indeed, the great leader, by creating the immortal *chuche* idea, opened a new era in history in which the world is vigorously advancing toward the road of independence and, thus, elucidated a most correct road for the working people's struggle for creating a new life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the genius of creation and construction who registered the noble feats that will shine forever in the history of human beings by creating the immortal *chuche* idea and brilliantly embodying it in the revolution and construction of our country.

The great leader, who embarked on the road of revolution, personally witnessed the sufferings of the people who had been deprived of national sovereignty and who were undergoing national misfortune, and eventually found the way of pioneering the direction of the revolution by establishing *chuche*. Thus, he victoriously organized and led the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the banner of *chuche* and finally achieved the historical cause of national liberation.

After national liberation the great leader surmounted multilayered difficulties and trials and founded a new-type party and a new-type state led by the *chuche* idea for the first time in history. Also, maintaining a thorough *chuche*-oriented stance, he set correct strategies and tactics at every stage of developing revolution, creatively solved numerous difficult and complicated problems arising in the revolution and construction, and, thus, brilliantly pioneered a new road for socialist, communist construction.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader our people have built the a socialist system devoid of exploitation and oppression and a firm self-reliant national economy on this land. By vigorously pushing ahead with the work of remolding nature, society, and human beings under the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—our people vigorously have achieved epochal changes in all fields, including the political, economic, ideological, moral, educational, and art fields.

The amazing changes effected in our country and the proud achievements that our people have registered under the wise leadership of the great leader are not only the precious common asset of the progressive people of the world, but have also bestowed great faith and hope upon the revolutionary people of the world.

Stressing that the proud successes that the Korean people have registered in socialist construction are a result of the great leader's wise leadership, foreign friends unanimously say that the experiences in socialist construction in Korea are the precious wealth of mankind that the whole world should follow.

In the international arena today a fierce struggle is being waged between the independence forces and the dominationist forces and between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces. Because of the schemes by the imperialists and reactionaries the advance movement of the people who are seeking independence has met great obstacles, and the international situation has become very tense and complicated.

With deep insight into the trend of the present international situation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated the main targets of the struggle for the world revolution, the problem of organizing the revolutionary forces, and the scientific and revolutionary strategies and tactics to constantly enhance the world revolution.

The principle on and method for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the labor movement and the plans to oppose imperialist aggression, and the policies on hastening the imperialists' destruction, and defending peace in the world, which were presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are very important in vigorously advancing the revolutionary cause of the people of the world who oppose all forms of subjugation and oppression and struggle to achieve independence.

As shown, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the immortal *chuche* idea, brilliantly embodied the *chuche* idea in revolution and construction, and, thus, greatly contributed to the development of the world revolution in our era and the cause of the liberation of mankind. Therefore, he won absolute respect and trust from the revolutionary people of the world.

Today, the revolutionary people and progressive people of the world growingly aspire to learn from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Numerous revolutionaries and revolutionary people in every corner of the continent in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe are diligently learning the great leader's revolutionary ideology and *chuche* idea through various study groups, including study groups of Comrade Kim Il-song's great *chuche* idea, study groups of Comrade Il-song's devoted works, and study groups of Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities.

Particularly in recent years, large-scale seminars are widely organized in various regions of the world to obtain broader and deeper understanding of the great leader's revolutionary ideology as the guidance of struggle. The seminars are gradually expanding and developing from a regional basis to an international scale.

Along with this, reflecting the unanimous aspiration of the world's revolutionary people and the demands of the times, the great leader's immortal classical works are widely sold and distributed in all the continents and regions of the world. Numerous publishing houses and newspapers in the world are extensively introducing the great leader's brilliantly glorious revolutionary history and his lofty virtue through feature stories.

Indeed, the current trend of endlessly respecting, admiring, and following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song cannot be blocked. The immortal achievements consolidated by the great leader for the nation and the people will shine forever with our nation's history.

We will complete the *chuche* revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader [suryong] in the Paektu secret camp without fail by upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the reliable inheritor [midumjikhhan kyesungja] of the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the top of our party and revolution and by vigorously fighting on following his wise leadership.

Future Under Kim Chong-il Viewed

SK0907104994 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041*
GMT 9 Jul 94

["The Korean Nation Has Bright Future, Guided by Dear Leader Kim Chong-il"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)—South Korean people expressed deep reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation reported.

A dismissed teacher surnamed Yi, who lives in Kwangju, said:

"General Kim Chong-il was born with the spirit of Mt. Paektu and he is skillful in the pen and the sword. So, no leader or great man in the world can match his leadership.

"It is the greatest fortune for the Korean nation to have such illustrious leader as General Kim Chong-il.

"He is the heaven and fate of our nation and he is the lodestar and leader of a unified country."

Yi Yong-min, a worker in Inchon, recently told his comrades:

"The dear leader Kim Chong-il is devotedly working for the people. Under his outstanding leadership, the North is making an amazing development and a long drive, unshaken in face of the imperialists' pressure campaign.

"He shows deep loving care for the people, saying that nothing should be spared for them.

"The dear leader Kim Chong-il is the sun for the salvation of all peoples.

"Although we people in the South are suffering under the colonial rule of Yankees, our nation guided by the dear leader Kim Chong-il has a bright future."

Kim Yong-ho, a sergeant of a South Korean puppet army unit, said:

"Respected General Kim Chong-il is a great brilliant commander who has taken over the ever-victorious intelligence, matchless grit and iron will of General Kim Il-song who defeated the million-strong army of Japanese imperialism, leading it around by the nose.

"Respected Mr. Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, is the world's number one general who was born with the spirit and wisdom of Mt. Paektu."

Kim Chong-il Appears at Ceremony

SK1107161994 *Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean 1400 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] A ceremony to express condolences before the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's bier is being solemnly held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

From now on we will report on the ceremony solemnly held today to express condolences before the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's bier at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] This is the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. This is the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. [repeats] Upon hearing the sad news on the death of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, all the people of the whole nation are overwhelmed by sadness. Amid this situation, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's coffin respectfully is laid, a ceremony to express condolences before the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's bier has solemnly started today.

Along with the guiding cadres of the party and state, Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, the dear leader of our party and our people, has shown up at the place of the ceremony. [music]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song: he saved the nation's fate, which was in distress while advancing toward the road of the revolution, established a powerful socialist country of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense on this land, and acquired great achievements, which will eternally shine in our nation's history and history of mankind.

Why are you lying here without seeing the completion of the chuche revolutionary cause and a reunified fatherland? Leader, we are weeping loudly and tears are pouring out. It is lamentable leader, not to see you, the benevolent leader, again. [music]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song: a genius among geniuses, who is being admired by our people and the people of the world, the most extraordinary ideologist and theorist and genius of leadership. The life of the great leader, who is a peerless patriot and legendary hero, was the most brilliant life of a great revolutionary, who experienced all kinds of hardships only for the fatherland and revolution and for the working class and people and overcame the arduous storms of the revolution. It was the most glorious life of a great leader [yongdoja], who succeeded the one road of victory by changing misfortune to good fortune and adversities to favorable conditions through his gifted wisdom, extraordinary leadership, and ever-victorious will. [music]

He devoted everything, all his life for the independent cause of the popular masses, and our respected and

beloved father incessantly carried out activities up until the last moment of his life for the fatherland's prosperity, for the people's happiness, for the country's reunification, and the world's independence. We are drenched with warm tears of spring water over the grief of losing him so soon. [music]

Representatives of various diplomatic corps to the DPRK who are at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's bier is respectfully laid, also expressed condolences before the bier of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [music]

Representatives of the diplomatic corps were not able to refrain from the grief and expressed condolences to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il over the loss of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who carried out energetic activities for the victory of the socialist cause, the strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement, and for world peace and friendship and solidarity among the people by highly upholding the banner of socialism and the banner of anti-imperialist independence. [music]

Regrettably, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left our side, the immortal revolutionary achievements fulfilled by the leader and his name and lofty character will eternally remain in the hearts of our people and the progressive people of the world over. [music]

The people here will change today's sadness to strength and courage and today's grief to iron-like faith and will. They will highly uphold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and are preparing with blazing determination to complete to the end the leader's cause, the socialist cause, and the chuche revolutionary cause according to his leadership. [music] [end recording]

Kim Il-song's Second Son 'To Return to Finland'

LD0907124994 Helsinki Suomen Yleisradio Network in Finnish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] The flag at the North Korean Embassy in Finland is at half mast because of the death of the North Korean leader. Legation Counsellor Kim Chong-nam says that the embassy is preparing for a day of mourning on Monday. The Legation Counsellor does not believe that the death of Kim Il-song will affect the situation between North and South Korea. He says that the North Koreans will continue on the road marked out by their leader.

The [second] son of the deceased Kim Il-song, who is the North Korean ambassador to Finland [Kim Pyong-il], is currently in North Korea. He is to return to Finland at the end of July to continue in his post.

Foreign Reaction to Kim Il-song's Death Noted

Clinton Sends Condolence Statement

SK1007152094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1433 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] The U.S. President announced a statement of condolence [chomun songmyong] on the death of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

U.S. President Bill Clinton announced a statement of condolence on the death of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK.

The content of the statement is as follows:

In the name of the American people, I express sincere condolences to the North Korean people on the death of President Kim Il-song.

We value [pyongga hamnida] President Kim Il-song's leadership ability [yongdoryok] for the resumption of talks between the two governments.

We hope that the talks will continue appropriately.

U.S. Delegation Pays Respects

SK1107141394 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1340 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] The U.S. delegation for the DPRK-U.S. talks visited the DPRK Embassy in Switzerland to express condolences. The U.S. delegation for the DPRK-U.S. talks led by Robert L. Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of State, visited the DPRK Embassy in Switzerland to express condolences on 10 July on the death of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Robert L. Gallucci said as follows to the head of our side's delegation for the DPRK-U.S. talks:

On behalf of the U.S. Government and U.S. people, I express sincere condolences. I hope that the Korean people will overcome the sadness and agony quickly.

The sudden death of the great President Kim Il-song was a great shock to us. As a historical figure, President Kim Il-song had provided an epoch-making opportunity, which could have brought about great benefits to the Korean people and the people of the world over, right before his death. Based on the opportunity provided by him, I will successfully carry out our work.

As the successor [kyesungja] of President Kim Il-song's cause, for His Excellency Kim Chong-il to unchangeably succeed his line is most important for us and makes us happy.

He wrote as follows in the memorial book:

On behalf of the U.S. Government, I express condolences. I cannot express my feelings with words at a time like this.

[Signed] Robert L. Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of State.

Nations Issue Communiques

WA1107152394

[Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of reports carried by Pyongyang KCNA in English related to Kim Il-song's death:

Syrian Cabinet Publishes Communique

"The cabinet of the Syrian Arab Republic on July 10 published a communique on the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

"It said that all the Syrian Government buildings and organs will hang flags at half-mast from July 10 to 17 to cherish the memory of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." (Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 11 Jul 94)

Thai Prime Minister Issues Communique

"The prime minister's office of Thailand issued a communique on July 10 on the death of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"The communique said:

"President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea passed away.

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is in friendly relationship with Thailand.

"In this connection, Thai Prime Minister Chuan Lik-phai issued a directive to hang flags at half-mast at all state organs and state-run enterprises for three days from July 11 to 13." (Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 11 Jul 94)

Mitterrand Expresses Condolences

"French President Francois Mitterrand expressed deep condolences on the death of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 10, according to a foreign media report.

"He said President Kim Il-song was a great head of state.

"He was participating in the G-7 summit in Naples.

"Noting that he was the only person who had met President Kim Il-song among the heads of the seven Western industrialised nations, Mitterrand said he was a great man who has been active till this date from the end of the Second World War." (Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 11 Jul 94)

Foreign Leaders Support 'Just Cause' of Korean People

"Heads of state and a party leader of different countries voiced support to the just cause of the Korean people.

"Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano in a speech commemorating the 19th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the Republic of Mozambique said the problems arising in and around the Korean peninsula are posing a threat to the peace and security in this region and the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula must be settled on any account through negotiations between the parties concerned.

"Mongolian President Punsalmagiin Ochirbat, when he received credentials from the DPRK ambassador on July 4, said it will be of weighty significance to solve the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula through DPRK-USA talks. He expressed invariable support to the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

"Senegalese President Abdou Diouf said he extended congratulations to the Korean people upon their achievements in the struggle to achieve the country's reunification and defend the nation's sovereignty, when he met the DPRK ambassador who paid a farewell call on him on July 6.

"Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren, when he met the Korean Government economic delegation on July 8 said China hoped that the parties concerned would promote peace and security in the Korean peninsula by resolving the issue through the talks.

"Secretary General of the Arab Socialist Unionist Party of Syria Fayiz Ismail, when he met the DPRK ambassador, said Korea that has run in the spirit of chollima under the leadership of President Kim Il-song has now become a country matchless in the world as it is led by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

"Pointing out that the imperialists can, on no account, stifle Korea's socialism, he said they always stand by Korea." (Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 11 Jul 94)

Fidel Castro Sends Condolences

SK1107152694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of condolence July 9 from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the death of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says:

We have heard with deep sorrow the news that respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central

Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed away.

We know well that over the past 70-odd years, Comrade Kim Il-song performed a distinguished role in the heroic struggle of the Korean people against Japanese colonialism and U.S. invasion with his wise leadership, unshakable decision, principle and will.

And we highly appreciate his devoted efforts for the reunification of the beloved country, and believe his desire for national reunification will certainly be realized.

On the day when Korea will be reunified, the entire Korean people will express deepest respect to Comrade Kim Il-song who was born into a poor family in Mangyongdae and grew to be the great leader of the entire Korean people.

We know well that respected Comrade Kim Il-song resolutely defended the Non-aligned Movement, all the cause of justice, freedom and peace and the welfare of the people, contributed to the world socialist ideology and made great efforts for stability in the situation on the Korean peninsula.

I recall with deep emotion my meeting with Comrade Kim Il-song and will always remember that he expressed love and respect for our revolution and people, extended full support for the efforts and will of the Cuban people to defend the dignity of the country and the right to self-determination and oppose aggression and supported all proposals for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

We are united closer as we are in confrontation with the common enemy.

That is why our party, our people and all comrades of the leadership of our revolution feel great regret at the loss of Comrade Kim Il-song, a resolute defender of socialism and true and faithful friend.

All the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song serve as the guideline for the Korean fighting comrades of the new generation headed by you and raise tasks that must be fulfilled without fail in the course of the history of the industrious Korean people.

We believe that hopes for peace, unity and progress will certainly come true.

Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il,

Cuba will remain true to fraternal relations established between our two peoples in the flames of the anti-imperialist struggle and continuously defend the gains of socialism together with the dear Korean people.

At the same time, I express deep condolences to you, the only successor to the great leader of the Korean people, and to the whole family.

PRC's Deng Xiaoping Sends Message

*SK1007082794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808
GMT 10 Jul 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)—Comrade Deng Xiaoping of China in a message of condolence to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on July 9 says that he is overcome by grief upon hearing the sad news that President Kim Il-song passed away.

He further says:

The whole life of Comrade Kim Il-song was a life devoted to the liberation of the Korean nation and to the happiness of the people and a life of strenuous efforts to establish and develop Sino-Korean friendship.

With his death, the Korean people have lost a great leader and I have also lost one intimate comrade-in-arms and comrade.

I express deepest condolences to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people.

PRC Party, State Leaders' Message

*SK1007082194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806
GMT 10 Jul 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC], chairman of the Central Military Commission of the CPC and president of the People's Republic of China, Li Peng, premier of the State Council of the PRC, and Qiao Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, on July 9 sent a message of condolence in joint name to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], the Central Military Commission of the WPK and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says:

Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed away, we, with bitterest grief, extend our deepest condolences and most sincere consolation to you and, through you, to the entire Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il-song was the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an experienced leader of the Korean people.

In the course of his revolutionary struggle covering more than half a century, he led the Korean people and turned a poor and backward country into a powerful socialist state.

He made an undying historical contribution by devoting his whole life solely to the gigantic cause of achieving the

national liberation of the Korean people, defending independence and building socialism.

He devoted great energies to the consistent defence and development of the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Korea, formed a deep intimacy with Chinese revolutionaries of old generation and has constantly developed Sino-Korean friendly relations.

The death of Comrade Kim Il-song overwhelms the party, the government and people of China with grief.

Though he has passed away, his noble image will remain forever in the minds of the Korean people.

The Chinese people will always remember him.

We firmly believe that the Korean people will make continued advance to successfully build their country and bring a durable peace to the Korean peninsula, closely united around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Chong-il, carrying forward the intention of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea will continue to be consolidated and developed.

Comrade Kim Il-song will always remain in our hearts.

South Korea

Reportage, Speculation on Death of Kim Il-song

Chongwadae Issues Statement

SK0907045194 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0410 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Announcement by Chu Ton-sik, a spokesman for Chongwadae (presidential offices), in connection with the death of Kim Il-song, at Chongwadae—live]

[Text] Today, upon receiving an emergency report that North Korea's President Kim Il-song had died, President Kim Yong-sam ordered National Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae to place the entire army on emergency alert. He also decided to convene a National Security Council meeting at 1400 [0500 GMT] to discuss countermeasures for the future.

Along with this, President Kim stated the government is fully prepared against various possibilities, and accordingly called on his countrymen to remain assured under any circumstances.

In connection with this situation, he also firmly made clear that there is no change in the government's basic position to defend peace.

Foreign Ministry Consults Allies

SK0907044594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0434 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry began contacting South Korea's allies Saturday to consult on changes in inter-Korean relations and the Northeast Asian political situation following North Korean leader Kim Il-song's death.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu talked over the phone with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher as soon as Kim's death was made known, ministry spokesman Chang Ki-ho said.

He also spoke with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci, currently in Geneva for high-level negotiations with North Korea, he said.

Han is arranging similar phone calls to Foreign Ministers Qian Qichen of China and Yohei Kono of Japan as soon as possible.

Vice Foreign Minister Pak Kun-u took charge of an emergency task force to pool all available information and analyze reports related to Kim Il-song's death.

Ministry officials said they are seeking adaptive measures since the inter-Korean summit scheduled for July 25-27 will likely be cancelled.

The ongoing North Korea-U.S. high-level talks in Geneva are also expected to cease for now, they said.

South Korean Ambassador for Nuclear Affairs Kim Sam-hun is in Geneva and the government is consulting closely with him, the officials said.

Minister, U.S.'s Christopher Talk

SK0907095994 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0710 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] ROK Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu held a telephone talk with U.S. Secretary of State Christopher today pertaining to the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song, and exchanged views on the impact of Kim Il-song's sudden death to the Korean peninsula, and discussed future countermeasures.

Minister Han Sung-chu also held a telephone talk with U.S. Assistant Secretary Robert Gallucci, the U.S. side's delegate to the third round of U.S.-North Korea talks in Geneva, and exchanged views on prospects of the third round of talks and on other issues.

In telephone talks with Secretary of State Christopher and with the U.S. side's delegate Gallucci, Minister Han shared the view with them that following the sudden death of President Kim Il-song, the possibility of the third round of U.S.-North Korea talks in Geneva being suspended is great, and agreed that they will closely discuss future countermeasures through ROK Nuclear Ambassador Kim Sam-hun, who is now dispatched to Geneva.

Meanwhile, Minister Han intends to have telephone talks with foreign ministers of the four surrounding countries including Japanese Foreign Minister Kono; Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev, in order to seek means for building a close cooperative system.

Armed Forces on 'Emergency Alert'

SK0907043994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0417 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry placed all South Korean Armed Forces on emergency alert Saturday, immediately after the news of North Korean leader Kim Il-song's death Friday.

Under the special order, the ministry instructed all military personnel to carry out their usual precautions against contingencies.

The ministry also instructed all soldiers on leave to return to their barracks immediately while commanders of each military unit were put on stand-by alert on communication axle lines.

Seoul 'Prepared To Protect' People

SK0907051494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0500 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said Saturday the government is fully prepared to protect the people in any contingency resulting from the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

Chongwadae [presidential offices] spokesman Chu Ton-sik said President Kim made the pledge during talks with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and other key government officials who gathered at Chongwadae upon hearing of Kim Il-song's death.

Chu quoted President Kim as saying, "I expect the people to trust the government and feel at ease." The president added that there is no change in the government's basic policy of safeguarding the peace, the spokesman said.

The president, Chu said, had been informed of Kim Il-song's death soon after the start of a Chongwadae dinner he was hosting for a group of women's leaders.

"On receiving the report, President Kim stepped out of the dining hall and instructed the defense minister to place the Armed Forces on special alert," Chu said.

The government leaders coming to Chongwadae to meet with the president, besides the foreign minister, were Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae, Agency for National Security Planning Director Kim Tok and chief presidential secretary Park Kwan-yong.

Government Officials 'on Alert'

SK0907071594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0645 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—The government Saturday placed all state officials on alert to prepare for any contingencies in connection with the sudden death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

Government Administration Minister Hwang Yong-ha delivered the instruction to all government agencies, excluding schools, ordering officials to maintain emergency contact lines and stay in their jurisdictions even during off-duty hours.

When government officials need to leave their jurisdictions during off-hours, they should remain in close contact with their offices, according to the instruction.

Officials on duty were also ordered to maintain close inter-agency contact.

Minister Hwang instructed security-related agencies to work on an emergency basis in accordance with decisions taken by the agencies' heads.

The special instruction from Minister Hwang, given on the orders of Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok, will last until a separate order lifting the instruction is issued.

Assumption: Kim Chong-il To Take Over

SK0907085694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—The government is tentatively assuming that the late President Kim Il-song's Son Chong-il will take over the North Korean regime, presidential aides said Saturday.

The initial conclusion is the result of comprehensive compilation and analysis of information obtained from all related sources, they said.

The assumption for now is that Kim Il-song died of natural causes and that the North Korean regime has already been reshaped under his Son Kim Chong-il.

"Kim Il-song has shown signs of heart problems from early this month," said one government official. "Considering that a funeral preparation team was announced immediately after Kim died, we have tentatively concluded that his death was due to natural causes."

The fact that North Korea refused to accept mourners from other countries indicates Pyongyang is afraid of political instability, officials analyzed.

"It would have been impossible to form the funeral preparation team so quickly if Kim had died in an accidental way," said one official.

The conclusion that the junior Kim will inherit power is based on the usual custom in socialist countries where

the head of the funeral preparation team usually reigns afterward. This was true in the old Soviet Union.

"North Korea announced Kim's death at noon Saturday, 34 hours after he died at 2 AM Friday. We can assume that the power transfer was completed during that time," said another official at the presidential office.

"In a closed society like North Korea, the formation of the funeral preparation team and power transfer are closely related," he said.

The North Korean broadcasts described Kim Chong-il as the inheritor of North Korea's revolution and the chief of revolutionary forces, he pointed out.

This official noted that Kim Yong-sun, Workers' Party secretary for South Korean affairs, is listed sixth in the funeral team although he is 28th in the party line-up.

"This indicates that Kim Yong-sun contributed much to the inheritor regime. The fact that he was the chief North Korean delegate to the inter-Korean summit contact may indicate that Pyongyang will not shake up the current inter-Korean mood," he said.

Emergency Security Meeting Called

SK0907035394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0333 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—North Korean President Kim Il-song died at 2 P.M. Friday, according to North Korean radio broadcasts monitored here by NAEWOE Press, the official Pyongyang watcher.

North Korean radio did not give the exact cause of Kim's death, only saying that "President Kim Il-song died of a sudden illness."

Kim, who was born on April 15, 1912, recently decided to hold the first inter-Korean summit in history and had not shown any particular signs that his time was drawing near.

President Kim Yong-sam will call an emergency security meeting at his office Saturday afternoon to discuss future measures.

It was still unclear whether Kim's son Chong-il would take over as North Korean president and general-secretary of the Workers' Party.

The junior Kim was named chairman of the party's Central Military Commission in April last year, taking charge of one of the three key branches—military, government and the party.

Kim Il-song appeared to be in good health last month when he held 17 meetings with foreign visitors including former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

He was last seen in public on July 1 when he met with Jordan's ambassador to Pyongyang.

Kim's death is expected to result in the cancellation of the inter-Korean summit scheduled for July 25-27 in Pyongyang.

Council Meeting Attendees Listed

SK0907051294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0456 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam will preside over an urgent National Security Council meeting at 2 PM [0500 GMT] Saturday to discuss handling the sudden death of North Korean President Kim Il-song.

President Kim, after being briefed on Kim Il-song's death at 12:02 PM, instructed Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae to put the military on emergency alert and called an urgent National Security Council meeting, Presidential Spokesman Chu Ton-sik said.

Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok, deputy premier and minister of the Economic Planning Board (EPB) Chong Chae-sok, Deputy Premier and Minister of the National Unification Board (NUB) Yi Hong-ku, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, Home Minister Choe Hyong-u, Finance Minister Hong Chae-hyong, Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae, the Director of the Agency for National Security Planning, Kim Tok, and Chief Presidential Secretary Pak Kwan-yong will attend the security meeting.

The government, concerned that the death of Kim Il-song might have an unexpected effect on inter-Korean relations and the situation on the Korean peninsula, decided to immediately heighten the emergency security posture of the military and the police.

Senior Presidential Press Secretary Chu Ton-sik said, "The government is fully prepared for any emergency and hopes that the people do not lose their peace of mind. There is no change in the government's position on securing peace."

President Kim Yong-sam was briefed by his Protocol Secretary Kim Sok-u at 12:02 PM Saturday, when he learned that North Korean President Kim Il-song had died at 2:00 AM [1700 GMT] Friday.

The government will analyze whether Kim died of natural causes or was murdered and will then take follow-up steps according to developments in North Korea.

The government is to call an extraordinary cabinet meeting at 5 PM [0800 GMT] Saturday to discuss measures to beef up national security posture.

The first inter-Korean summit in history, scheduled to open July 25 in Pyongyang, is likely to be called off.

President Chairs Council Meeting

SK0907084294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0826 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam presided over an emergency National Security Council meeting Saturday afternoon to discuss measures to ensure national security in the aftermath of North Korean leader Kim Il-song's sudden death.

At the start of the meeting, President Kim said, "I feel sorry to hear the news (on the death of Kim Il-song) because the leaders of the two Koreas were to meet in one place to frankly discuss peace on the Korean peninsula and the future of the nation."

"The government will do its utmost to protect the Korean peninsula and the security of 70 million compatriots," said the president, asking the people to trust the government and carry out their usual business and to demonstrate firm confidence and cool-headedness.

During the meeting, the unification minister reported on ways to tackle the scheduled inter-Korean summit while Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu gave a briefing on diplomatic efforts to adapt to the changing international situation following Kim Il-song's death.

President Kim was briefed by Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae on the South's military alertness and the activities of the North's military and heard from Kim Tok, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, on the situation inside North Korea and the outlook for the power transfer in the North.

Presidential spokesman Chu Ton-sik told reporters after the meeting that the government had confirmed its policy of maintaining peace on the peninsula.

"At the meeting, there were various analyses on the cause of Kim Il-song's death and the government was assured of Kim Il-song's death through the meeting," said Chu.

On the possibility of the planned inter-Korean summit being rescheduled, Chu said, "we are in no position to talk about the matter because the power transition process has yet to be settled (in the North)."

Chu refused to respond to the question of whether the South Korean Government had any advance signals of Kim's death.

More on Emergency Meeting

SK0907102394 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 0925 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] [Announcer] An emergency cabinet meeting was held at 1700 [0800 GMT] and issued an emergency alert order to all public servants.

Information Minister O In-hwan is about to announce the government's statement on the meeting:

[Begin O In-hwan live relay] President Kim Yong-sam said that all measures have been prepared for defending stability and peace on the Korean peninsula and for protecting the peace of the people under any situation. The president asked the people to lead their life by feeling at rest.

President Kim stressed that there is no change in the government's basic position to resolve all problems with North Korea with dialogue and to pursue reconciliation and cooperation between the North and the South. [end live relay]

[Announcer] Minister O said that President Kim Yong-sam asked the people to lead their life with the feelings at ease. Reporter Kim In-yong reports more about this from the central government building.

[Begin Kim In-yong live relay] President Kim Yong-sam presided over today's emergency cabinet meeting following the news on the death of Kim Il-song, and said that the government will make all best efforts to defend peace on the Korean peninsula and safety of 70 million people. With a view to consolidating stability and peace on the Korean peninsula, the government will maintain cooperative relations with neighboring friendly countries.

He also urged all public servants to fulfill their responsibility with a sense of duty in order to cope with an emergency situation. He also asked the cabinet to manage state affairs in a calm way according to already-prepared emergency plans.

Today's emergency cabinet meeting began at 1700 [0800 GMT] and lasted for about an hour and 10 minutes. After the cabinet meeting, Information Minister O In-hwan came to the central press room and announced the government statement. [end live relay]

Transition 'Already Completed'

SK0907065694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0638 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—A Chongwadae [presidential offices] official said Saturday that North Korea's transition of power after the death of leader Kim Il-song "seems already completed in view of Pyongyang's official announcement 34 hours after his death."

The official said the naming of Kim Chong-il as funeral committee chairman indicates the creation of his power hierarchy "as the organization of funeral committee in such a closed society as North Korea is closely related to the succession of power."

He cited the North Korean statement announced by the central and Pyongyang broadcasting stations saying that "at the forefront of our revolution is standing our great leader Kim Chong-il, who is the great successor to the chuche (self-reliance) revolution, the remarkable leader of our party and people and the supreme commander of our revolutionary forces."

The official explained that Workers' Party Secretary Kim Yong-sun is ranked sixth in the funeral committee, compared to his previous 28th in the North Korean Worker's Party. "This shows that Kim (Yong-sun) has played a key role in forming a new hierarchy after Kim's death," the official noted. "In light of the fact that Kim was the chief delegate to the working-level contact for the inter-Korean summit talks, North Korea seems to be maintaining the existing basis for South-North relations."

With regard to the cause of Kim's death, he said there may be several analyses such as an unnatural death brought about by military hawks or through a power struggle involving formation of the Kim Chong-il hierarchy.

He added that North Korea's power structure and its movements will be revealed in detail if the exact cause of Kim's death comes to the surface.

Kim Chong-il Called 'His Excellency'

SK0907112394 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1045 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] North Korean loudspeaker broadcasts, which have been used for psychological war against the South, monitored at the DMZ on the western front are carrying more contents praising Kim Chong-il than reports on President Kim Il-song's death after 4 PM [0700 GMT] today, and called Kim Chong-il "his excellency [kakha]" for the first time.

It is possible that Kim Chong-il, who has stepped up as the number-one man after the death of President Kim, has already successfully succeeded to power because it was reportedly the first time that the broadcast to South Korea called Kim Chong-il "his excellency."

Policy Options Toward DPRK Viewed

SK1007035694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0338 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP)—The government, judging that an intensified inter-Korean confrontation as a result of Kim Il-song's death is not desirable, will readjust its North Korea policy in the direction of promoting reconciliation and mutual trust between South and North Korea, while keeping close watch on movements in North Korea until Kim's funeral on July 17.

For this, the government will utilize all possible intelligence and diplomatic channels to obtain information on North Korea's power transition and post-Kim Il-song power structure and maintain close cooperation with the United States, Japan, China and Russia in its bid for settlement of peace on the Korean peninsula, officials said Sunday [10 July].

The government is preparing for the two options North Korea will have in post-Kim Il-song power structure:

Kim Chong-il's emergence as the powerful heir to his father and the emergence of a hardline military elite to oust Kim Chong-il from power and thus worsen the nuclear issue with the resulting crisis on the Korean peninsula.

When the government judges that North Korea has become politically stable under a new leader who wishes in earnest to resolve the nuclear issue and promote reconciliation and mutual trust between South and North Korea, it will seek to resume inter-Korean dialogues, including the summit, which is feared to be suspended as a result of Kim Il-song's death.

An official said, "It would take a considerable time for North Korea to complete power transition and to become politically stable under a new leader. The government is keeping close watch on the process of power transfer and other developments of North Korea's internal situation, including movements of the military and citizens, in order to prepare for all possible situations, such as an emergency due to North Korea's abrupt provocation or a situation conducive to holding an inter-Korean summit."

It is desirable for the government not to irritate the North Koreans in the hope that a moderate force will rise to power in North Korea so that an environment conducive not only to resolving the nuclear issue but also to promoting inter-Korean reconciliation and cooperation will be created, he remarked.

"In this light, the government is carefully studying all imaginable measures, including the dispatch of a condolence mission to Pyongyang regardless of whether or not Pyongyang will accept them," he said.

Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku will call a meeting of the Unification and Security Policy Coordination Committee Monday or Tuesday to discuss measures regarding Kim Il-song's funeral and make an overall review of the government's North Korea policy.

Unification Minister: No Major Change in Ties

SK1107025994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku predicted a quiet front would settle over North Korea Monday, saying its first priority is transferring power to and stabilizing the new regime while avoiding any outside complications.

Appearing before the National Assembly committee on foreign affairs-national unification, Yi said the things to watch are the North Korean military and the first-generation leaders who will decide Pyongyang's future.

"The top tasks of power transfer and stabilization of the regime have emerged in North Korea. It would want to avoid foreign affairs like its relations with South Korea

getting complicated for a while," he told the assemblymen. "No immediate, major changes are likely in South-North Korean relations."

The central force has been lost with the death of Kim Il-song and North Korea's largest organization, the military, is the key variable that can sway the future regime to the left or right, the unification minister said.

"The attitude of the first-generation leaders, expected to be consigned to the background with Kim Il-song's death, is also worth noting," he said.

U.S. President Bill Clinton's comments, and behavior by North Korea and the United States indicates their dialogue will not be suspended, he said.

The unification minister, who is concurrently vice premier, pointed out that North Korea is trying to highlight the leadership of Kim's son Chong-il from this year, for example, the birthday celebrations.

Pyongyang arranged 19 events for the senior Kim's birthday and gave him 480 titles while staging 28 events for Kim Chong-il and decorating him 844 different ways.

Pyongyang radio on July 4 commended Kim Chong-il's achievements, saying all improvement in inter-Korean relations was his work.

The presidency and Rodong Party general-secretary are posts Kim Chong-il may inherit, said Yi. "If Kim takes over as general-secretary, the party may convene a massive assembly within the year to enhance the political symbolism of a new era under Kim Chong-il."

While he said the senior Kim most likely died of natural causes, Yi did not rule out the possibility of an unnatural death considering the unusual autopsy and Pyongyang's refusal to accept mourners from foreign countries.

North 'Divided Power System' Suggested

SK0907134194 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1310 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] This is a news report that we have just received. According to a Western news source in Beijing, it seems that with the death of President Kim Il-song North Korea will maintain for time being a divided power system [kwollok pundam cheje] by appointing Kim Yong-chu, Kim Il-song's brother, as president [chusok] and Kim Chong-il as secretary of the party as a method to smoothly transfer power to Kim Chong-il, who has already been designated as the successor.

DPRK May Separate Presidency, Party Secretary

SK1007064894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP)—The late North Korean leader Kim Il-song's son Chong-il may only take over as general secretary of the Nodong (Workers') Party

and leave one of the elderly leaders to assume presidency, a South Korean government official suggested Sunday.

"Kim Chong-il, expected to take over the reign from Kim Il-song, may only inherit the post of party general secretary while the presidency may go to one of the seniors among the first-generation leaders," he said.

"There is a chance that the president will remain as the national leader by name while the real key post of party general secretary is taken by Kim Chong-il who may go through the power transition process for a while," he said.

This official said North Korea is said to have ordered a specially manufactured glass coffin from Japan after Kim Il-song's death.

"North Korea may be planning to put Kim's body in the glass coffin like Stalin and put it to public view," he said.

Kim Chong-il will follow his father's footsteps for a while if he takes over but he lacks the charisma of his father, the official pointed out.

In order to carry on the tradition of authority and win public support, he would need to show proofs of achievements by upgrading economic conditions of his citizens, the official predicted.

This is why Kim Chong-il may follow the Chinese model of opening and reform, he said.

The official went on to say that North Korea and the United States have "struck a chord" with each other, both sides sharing an interest.

"The United States hopes to take the initiative in the North Korean nuclear problem and in inter-Korean relations by taking an upper hand over the isolated North Korea. North Korea wants to take this opportunity to improve relations with the United States and use that for stabilizing its regime," he said.

The official said the junior Kim promoted 99 of his close confidants to generals last year but still has not been able to take complete control of the military.

Media Analysis on Kim Chong-il as New Leader

SK1007045994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0441 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP)—North Korea appears to have settled in new regime led by its late President Kim Il-song's son Chong-il, officials here said Sunday, backing up their analysis with continued broadcasts in Pyongyang idolizing and worshipping the younger Kim.

The North Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) and Pyongyang radio began emphasizing power transfer to Kim Chong-il from Saturday evening and on Sunday unitedly praised his accomplishments, calling on the people to serve him as their leader.

The North Korean broadcasts mobilized various social leaders to send out messages urging the citizens to come out of their shock and reunite under Kim Chong-il, officials here said.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, asked that the people turn their grief into strength "to carry on the great leader (Kim Il-song)'s revolutionary achievements of self-reliance through the next generation by faithfully worshipping dear leader Kim Chong-il's leadership."

Kang Cho-han secretary of Pyongyang Municipality Workers' Party Committee, declared his loyalty to the new heir, saying he is "overcome with blazing resolution to fight to the end for conclusion of achievements of self-reliance under dear leader's leadership."

The broadcasts had emphasized Kim Chong-il as inheritor of the regime, telling people to follow and obey him.

The KCNA called him the "reliable heir of great leader Kim Il-song's revolutionary accomplishments."

Speculation About 'Power Struggle' Analyzed

SK1007002594 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 94 p 2

[Text] Amid some speculation about the real cause of death of North Korean President Kim Il-song, the (North) Korea Central News Agency announced yesterday that Kim died of a heart attack Friday.

Some South Korean government officials, however, have not ruled out the possibility that the death of the North Korean leader might have been the result of a power struggle in Pyongyang.

Kim's last official appearance was made July 1 when he met with the Jordanian ambassador to Pyongyang to receive his credentials, according to Naewoe Press, the official North Korea watcher here.

On the same day, he was reported to have collapsed and had made no official appearances until the time of his death.

During last month, the North Korean leader had been actively engaged in social activities.

The aging leader showed up at 17 official events in June alone, including a luncheon with a visiting Belgian party leader in Pyongyang June 30, compared with five appearances in May.

Recent visitors to Pyongyang, including former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, had described him as being in robust health. Carter met him June 16 and 17.

Kim also met with the visiting Vietnamese defense minister and the widow of former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki.

He received a Thai congressional leader and politicians from Bangladesh.

Kim even conducted on-the-spot inspections at two collective farms in June.

This record of rather vigorous activity for an 82-year-old man last month has made many South Koreans wonder whether Kim was killed during the course of a power struggle.

North Korean radio, however, said Kim died of myocardial infarction which led to a heart attack.

But North Korea watchers in Seoul said suspicions about Kim's death have increased because Pyongyang decided not to receive foreign delegations to Kim's funeral, slated for July 17.

"North Korea used to invite many foreign guests for Kim's birthdays, which fell on April 15. The decision not to receive foreigners to the funeral, therefore, is very strange," an analyst said.

'Shockwaves' Resulting From Death Viewed

SK1007014794 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 94 p 3

[Text] The urgent news of North Korean President Kim Il-song's death sent shockwaves through the entire nation with many people wondering for the moment whether it could really be true.

As the news of the aged North Korean leader's demise proved true, many citizens said that "he's dead at last." It was a thunderbolt.

Travelers at Seoul Railroad Station stopped in their tracks, fixated by a huge TV screen, as regular broadcasts were interrupted with word of the North Korean dictator's death.

And their immediate concern focused on how the situation on the peninsula would change and what caused his death.

At home, in workplaces, on the streets and elsewhere, people listened intently to urgent news pouring out of radios and televisions, setting aside their work for the moment to figure out how the incident would affect the nation.

"I can't believe that he is actually dead, it's so sudden," an office worker on his way home for the weekend said, apparently representing most of other citizens' feeling.

Expressions of opinions among friends, families and colleagues were active about the future course of North Korea without what its people call "the great leader."

Whether Kim's son Chong-il can maintain the current North Korean political system was another hot topic on the lips of the people.

In particular, many people from North Korea showed a rather cautious attitude, opining that there would be no change in the North's strategies toward the South and there might be a possibility of the North's provocation due to its internal conflict over the leadership succession.

Many people also expressed regrets over the aborted summit between President Kim Yong-sam and Kim Il-song slated for July 25-27 in Pyongyang.

Prof. Kil Sung-hum of Seoul National University said, "I think his death at the time of maturing peace and dialogue will affect South-North relations negatively."

"Until the new leadership is in place in the North, the South-North summit will be shelved. Although Kim Chong-il will take over, it will take some time for him to settle internal problems. Both the government and the people are required to be fully prepared for any contingencies," he said.

'Summit should be held'

A leader of Hanchongnyon, a national student activist's association, said, "We are disturbed as his death was quite a sudden. However, the summit should be held, though delayed for some time."

He also said, "We are concerned about the possibility that conservative forces in the South may impede the South-North detente mood on the occasion of Kim's death."

Paek Ki-wan, a leading dissident who was a presidential candidate in 1987, said, "We have to accept the change as a stark reality and all the people should join hands to prevent some adventurists and hawks seeking to stir up war because of Kim's death."

"What's important is not to drive the South and the North into a state of confrontation in the wake of Kim's death," he added.

Pak Sang-mun, 37, an office worker, said that Kim's sudden death may exacerbate problems on the Korean peninsula, so the government should consider various possibilities and cope with the situation unflinchingly.

Ms. Kim Sok-cha, 28, a housewife in Chamsil, said, "It was shocking. I am anxious about whether his death will bring about ill effects on the peninsula. I hope that the government handles the situation well."

Pak Sang-kyu, chairman of the Korea Federation of Small Business, expressed the fear prevalent among businessmen that Kim's death would slow down toward the expected enhancement of the two sides' economic exchanges.

"I had hoped that the South and North summit meeting would help foster the two sides' business exchanges. But with Kim's death, such a precious chance went down the drain," he said.

Yim Su-kyong feels sadness

Yim Su-kyong, former student activist, who met the late Kim during her unauthorized visit to North Korea in 1989, said that she is sad.

"Although some people prematurely predicted that his death might stall a wrench [as printed] into the advancement of the two Korea's relations, I think otherwise," she said.

"It might hasten unification since his presence was considered a major element for preserving the status quo of the Korean peninsula," she said.

Yi Mun-u, who represents Korea Women's Hotline, said, "Kim's death seems to push back the day of national unification. At this grave moment, the government should give all it has to preserve security so that people will not feel agitated with fears of war."

So Chong-ho, a restaurateur in Seoul, said, "I had hoped to hear Kim Il-song, the instigator of the Korean War, express his remorse about those suffering from the fratricidal war."

Military copes with death

Defense Ministry officials, expressing shock at the sudden death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song, were busy discussing how to cope with it.

Judging that there is a possibility that Kim died from causes other than disease or old age, they were closely reexamining the recent moves in the North Korean military forces and recent contents of the North's mass media.

Relevant officials analyzed that Kim's health might have worsened abruptly since July 1 as he disappeared from public view shortly after he met a Jordanian ambassador.

Min. Yi Pyong-tae hurriedly convened a meeting of key military officers at his office including Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Yi Yang-ho, Vice Min. Chong Chun-ho and other ranking officials before he attended a meeting of security-related top government officials at Chongwadae [presidential offices].

Defense Minister Assesses DPRK Situation

SK1007053594 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0400 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] In the wake of the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song, the North Korean Armed Forces are not showing any specific military moves, but have suspended most of their military training.

Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae, in a briefing on the North Korean situation on 10 July, said that since the report on North Korean President Kim Il-song's death on 9 July, the North Korean Armed Forces have suspended their training and are engaged in preparations for mourning meetings for President Kim Il-song.

Defense Minister Yi said it has been confirmed that the North Korean Air Force has suspended all flight training since the afternoon of 9 July, and Navy and Army units that were conducting training have all returned to their home units, simply maintaining an alert posture.

He added that it was observed that in some North Korean Army positions, such as those north of Yonchon, Kyonggi Province, the portrait of Kim Il-song has been removed.

North Korea's central broadcasting media and its loud-speaker broadcasts have suspended anti-South propaganda broadcasts since noon yesterday, and are alternatively broadcasting praise of the achievements of Kim Il-song, urging unity around Kim Chong-il, and funeral marches, Defense Minister Yi said.

Defense Minister said that the ROK Armed Forces are closely watching the moves of the North Korean Armed Forces, making 11 aerial reconnaissance flight rounds daily with the U.S. Forces—twice as many flights as they do under ordinary circumstances—to prepare for any contingency, and they have suspended the propaganda broadcast to the North, thus refraining from acts that could provoke North Korea.

The Defense Ministry reported the ROK Armed Forces are further strengthening military cooperation with the U.S. forces and that the ministry has issued additional instruction to the front units to maintain a posture to respond promptly in case of an emergency.

More on Minister's Statement

SK1007054694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0538 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP)—The North Korean Armed Forces has suspended most of their military exercises since the death of President Kim Il-song was formally announced, the South Korean Defense Ministry said on Sunday.

The North Korean Army makes no other particular movement than preparations for memorial services for the late leader, it also said.

In a press briefing on the military situation in North Korea, the ministry said Pyongyang is repeatedly airing the news of Kim's death from Saturday afternoon through Pyongyang and central broadcasting stations and loud speakers installed at its frontline areas bordering South Korea.

Praising Kim's accomplishments during his life time, these news media were emphasizing the need for the North Korean people to unite behind Kim Chong-il, the son of the late leader, and the relationship between them, the ministry disclosed.

The ministry further said that removal of Kim Il-song's portrait was first witnessed across the Demilitarized

Zone just north of Yonchon, Kyonggi Province, at 12:35 Saturday, or 35 minutes after the North Korean media reported his death.

The North Korean Army does not seem to have received any order for special alertness but it has strengthened its routine patrol activities, the ministry said. The ministry also said that North Korea's national media organizations stopped slandering the South since the announcement of Kim's death.

Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry handed out a set of additional instructions effective 10 p.m. on Saturday to all military units in which it urged them not to avoid any activities feared to irritate North Korea, strengthen surveillance on North Korean military movements, consolidate the South Korea-U.S. military cooperative system and be fully ready to cope with contingencies.

'Strengthened Posture' Ordered

SK1107065294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0637 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry said Monday that while North Korea has instructed its military to adopt a strengthened posture, no special military activities have been detected in the North.

The ministry reported to the National Assembly Defense Committee that "the North Korean military has strengthened its routine service since the death of Kim Il-song, but there are no special activities except for the usual non-firing training of artillery troops and seasonal tactical training of special forces."

The North Korean Navy is not doing anything special, either, according to the ministry. Only the usual submarine activities in the East Sea and ship surveillance in the West Sea have been detected.

The North Korean Air Force suspended flights at noon [0300 GMT] Saturday [9 July] when Kim Il-song's death was announced by Pyongyang radio, defense officials said.

Seoul Willing To 'Recognize' Kim Chong-il

SK1107112694 Seoul YONHAP in English 1120 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government would recognize a Kim Chong-il system of North Korea as its dialogue partner if and when it comes into being, a government leader said on Monday.

Deputy Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku told a National Assembly committee, "If we place top priority on stability, then we can say that the stability of a Kim Chong-il system would at the moment contribute to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula."

He said Seoul's present position may well be to hope for the emergence of a stable North Korean system since such could serve to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

Asked by an opposition solon if the government were not willing to express official condolence over the death of Kim Il-song, Yi who is concurrently national unification minister categorically rejected it.

"We are not considering such step since there lacks public consensus on such condolence," he said.

The deputy premier also said the nuclear question continues to remain an inter-Korean issue. "Our position is that it cannot be discussed at U.S.-North Korea talks only," he said.

If the North reprocesses spent fuel bars, it would be an express violation of the South-North joint denuclearization declaration, Yi added.

WPK Instructs Members When To Be in Pyongyang

SK1007060194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0553 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP)—The Workers' (communist) Party of North Korea on Sunday instructed the 145 full members and 103 alternate members of its Central Committee and the 687 members of the Supreme People's Assembly to get together in Pyongyang by Monday, a senior official of the South Korean Agency for National Security Planning said Sunday.

The instructions appear to be for group condolence over the death of Kim Il-song by the party and parliamentary members on the one hand and for the election of Kim Chong-il as new general secretary of the party and new president of North Korea, replacing his father.

The official said the party's instructions had been confirmed through overseas intelligence networks, adding the instructions seem to be calling all the members of the party's Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly to Pyongyang for group condolence.

It is likely that during their stay in Pyongyang the Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly will sit in a meeting, respectively, to elect Kim Chong-il as new general secretary of the party and as new president of North Korea, he observed.

North Korea has also recalled ranking party and government officials travelling foreign countries to Pyongyang, including Party Secretary Hwang Chang-yop and Chairman Yi Song-tae and Vice Chairman Kim Chong-u of the External Economy Commission.

PRC Cardiologists Reportedly Treated Kim Il-song

SK1107094194 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0900 GMT 11 Jul 94

[YONHAP report from Beijing]

[Text] A high-ranking Western diplomatic source revealed on 11 July that Kim Il-song had been suffering from a heart disease for a long time, and because of this, recently, cardiologists from China went to Pyongyang on various occasions upon the invitation of the North Korean authorities to treat Kim Il-song.

This source, which is well-informed on China and North Korean affairs, said that the Chinese leadership had known of Kim Il-song's disease. He said that, therefore, China was informed of Kim Il-song's death and the reason for it from the North Korean leadership at dawn on 8 July. He also added that China concluded that the reason for his death was of heart disease.

Daily: DPRK To Invite Carter to Funeral

SK1107002194 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Jul 94 p 1

[YONHAP from Hong Kong]

[Text] A reliable source said on 10 July: An official close to a top-ranking North Korean official has disclosed that North Korea is planning to invite former U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the late President Kim Il-song's funeral as the only foreign condoler.

This source said: North Korea plans to invite former President Carter because he made great contributions to reconciliation on the Korean peninsula by exercising his good offices to arrange a summit between South and North Korea by meeting with President Kim, and because North Korea hopes to clear away the strained international atmosphere following President Kim's death.

He said: The official close to a top-ranking North Korean official disclosed that former President Carter will attend President Kim's funeral in the capacity of a state guest.

North Korea stated on 9 July, when it announced President Kim's death, that it would not accept foreign delegates for condolences.

North Denies Carter Request

SK1007030294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 (YONHAP)—Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who played a mediatory role for inter-Korean summit talks in his recent visit to Pyongyang, left Narita Airport Saturday night to return home. He had been visiting Japan since July 2.

Carter's departure, originally scheduled for 4 P.M. [0700 GMT], was delayed a little as he had reportedly busied himself with contacting North Korean officials to sound them out on his possible revisit to Pyongyang to offer his condolences on President Kim Il-song's death.

North Korea was learned to have rejected Carter's such offer in accordance with its announced decision not to accept foreign condolence delegations.

Japan Decides To Postpone Kim-Murayama Meeting

SK0907103494 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0958 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] It was learned today that the ROK and Japan postponed the ROK-Japan summit talks between President Kim Yong-sam and Japanese Prime Minister Murayama, which had been scheduled for 16 July at Chongwadae [presidential residence].

According to diplomatic sources of the two countries, the summit talks were postponed because the North-South summit talks, which was scheduled for 25 July, are likely to be canceled or postponed due to the sudden death of North Korean President Kim Il-song, and Prime Minister Murayama is also hospitalized after having collapsed during the summit meeting of the seven advanced Western countries being held in Naples.

Inspectors Continue Activities at Yongbyon

SK1007021894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Berlin, July 10 (YONHAP)—International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors have not been interrupted with their job of monitoring North Korea's Yongbyon nuclear facilities at all despite the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song, agency officials said Saturday.

The officials said the two IAEA inspectors are expected to continue to stay in Yongbyon. Two inspectors were dispatched to Pyongyang on May 17 while North Korea was in full swing on its work of discharging nuclear fuel rods at a 5-megawatt nuclear reactor in Yongbyon, north of Pyongyang. The inspectors have since been replaced on two occasions, with the last relief being made at the end of last month.

The inspectors are now engaged in monitoring work related to safeguards at the 5-megawatt reactor and a radiochemical laboratory in Yongbyon, IAEA said. Their reliefs were to be sent early next week but a decision has been made to postpone the replacement for the time being, informed IAEA sources said.

13 Jul Advance Delegation 'Tentatively' Named

SK0807232894 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2102 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Text] Today the government will inform North Korea of the list of 17 delegates to our side's working-level delegation to be dispatched to Pyongyang on 13 July to prepare working procedures for the South-North summit.

It has been learned that Yun Yo-chun, special assistant to the prime minister, has tentatively been named to head the delegation, and that the 16 other delegates were composed of working-level officials for guard, protocol, communications, information, and general affairs.

It has also been learned that Kim Kwang-chu, director of the Chongwadae [presidential offices] Guard Bureau; Yu Ik-hyon, director of the Chongwadae Communications Bureau; and Pak Yong-hwan, presidential secretary in charge of information, have been named leaders of sub-delegations for each field. They all participated in the working-level contacts with North Korea on 7 and 8 July.

Our side's working-level delegation will stay in Pyongyang from 13 through 16 July and will make a prior visit to the conference room and lodging based on an itinerary for our delegation for the South-North summit which North Korea will provide our side on 10 July. They will also check the state of preparations by the North.

The government will also hold today a Unification and Security Policy Coordination Council meeting chaired by Yi Hong-ku, deputy prime minister and minister of the National Unification Board, at the Secretariat of the South-North Dialogue in Samchong-tong, Seoul, to analyze the ongoing third round of U.S.-North Korean talks and to check on general preparations for the summit.

List Conveyed to DPRK

SK0907052294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0424 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea gave the North Saturday [9 July] morning a list of its delegation to a working-level contact in Pyongyang from July 13-16 to prepare for the inter-Korean summit.

At a liaison officials' meeting held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom hours before North Korea announced President Kim Il-song's death, North Korea in return handed to the South a memorandum guaranteeing the personal safety of all South Koreans visiting the North for the contact.

The South's working-level delegation comprises three officials for overall control, six for security, three for protocol, two for communications and another two for information.

The delegation will be headed by Yun Yo-chun, special assistant to the prime minister.

Most of the delegates on the list are from the Chongwadae Secretariat and Presidential Protective Service, except for one each from the National Unification Board and Foreign Ministry.

Kim Kwang-su, Chongwadae security bureau director, is in charge of security; Yu Ik-hyon, Chongwadae communications bureau director, communications; and Park Yong-hwan, Chongwadae press secretary, information.

The North Korean memorandum on personal safety was signed by Administration Council Premier Kang Song-san.

It stipulates that North Korea will guarantee the personal safety of all South Koreans coming to Pyongyang for working-level contacts to prepare for the summit meeting.

At Saturday's contact, North Korea said it would notify the South of the South Korean delegation's itinerary next Monday. Originally, it was to be handed over on Sunday.

DPRK Reportedly Wants Summit With New Leader

SK0907052994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0519 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Hong Kong, July 9 (YONHAP)—High North Korean officials believe that a South-North summit should be held as planned between President Kim Yong-sam and a new top leader of Pyongyang, a source well-versed in North Korean affairs told YONHAP news agency Saturday.

The source, who talked over the phone with North Korean officials soon after hearing the news of Kim Il-song's death, said these officials stressed that the summit date could be changed but the summit itself should not be called off.

The North Korean officials said President Kim Yong-sam's dialogue partner at the summit would be a new leader, adding that "the likeliest new top leader, though it is not certain at the moment, would be Kim Chong-il."

According to the source, the officials expressed "regret" that some South Korean media were reporting as if the summit would not take place.

The North Korean officials were closely following South Korean press reports in connection with Kim Il-song's death, the source added.

Seoul To Inquire About Summit After Mourning

SK0907100394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)—The Seoul Government will keep on trying for an inter-Korean summit at

a later time when North Korea's leadership is stabilized, government sources said Saturday.

The set schedule for the summit with now-deceased North Korean leader Kim Il-song in Pyongyang July 25-27 is apparently canceled with his death, sources said.

Seoul believes his son Kim Chong-il, widely accepted as next in power line since 1974, is most likely to inherit the position of president and general secretary of North Korea's Workers' Party and is considering a summit between South Korean President Kim Yong-sam and the expected new North Korean leader, the sources said.

Seoul plans to contact the new North Korean leadership and tap on its position regarding the summit after the mourning period ends on July 17, according to the sources.

"The July 25 summit in Pyongyang has become difficult due to Kim's sudden death," said one source, "but it is certainly worth pursuing the summit, the first in half a century of national division, even if it has to be delayed somewhat."

"We are watching very closely the developments in North Korea," he said, "we are considering a way where once we judge that the leadership has settled, we will contact the North Korean side in one form or another and find out its opinion on holding the summit."

He said there is a chance that North Korea will agree to the summit since Kim Chong-il sees it necessary for early settlement of his new regime.

Ministry: No Message From DPRK on Summit

SK1007074794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea wasn't notified by North Korea that it wants to continue pursuing inter-Korean summit, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chang Ki-ho said Sunday.

A meeting of the ministry's assistant ministers and director-generals chaired by Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu confirmed that no such message was received.

U.S. President Bill Clinton had said in Naples where he is attending the G-7 summit that North Korea indicated to the United States it plans to go ahead with the plans for inter-Korean summit and does not want to change course on nuclear negotiations with Washington.

The ministry meeting, convened to pool foreign country's reactions and reports from overseas mission following North Korea's leader Kim Il-song's death announced Saturday, concluded there was no special movement worth noting in North Korea.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Han had called his Canadian counterpart Andre Ouellet, also in Naples, Saturday night and pledged close bilateral consultations on future developments in the Korean peninsula.

DPRK Notifies Summit Must Be 'Put Off'*SK1107020394 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0147 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] This is a spot news report.

North Korea has notified our side today that it is putting off the South-North summit talks.

In a message sent to us today in the name of Kim Yong-sun, the North side's chief delegate to the preliminary contact for the South-North summit talks, North Korea notified our side that it cannot but put off [yongi haji anulsu opssomul tongjihandago allryo wassomnida] the scheduled South-North summit talks because of an accident [yugo] in the North side as has been reported already through an important report.

DPRK To Decide 'Soon' on Summit, Successor*SK1107003394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0013 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Hong Kong, July 11 (YONHAP)—North Korea will announce an important decision soon on the country's future direction following President Kim Il-song's death, a reliable source here revealed Sunday, quoting top-level officials in Pyongyang.

The announcement, the first policy declaration since Kim's death was made known last Saturday, will include Pyongyang's position on a successor, the inter-Korean summit, North Korea-U.S. high-level dialogue and the nuclear problem, the source said.

The source said he had confirmed this in a direct meeting with Pyongyang's top-level officials.

North Korea is to say that it will go ahead with the originally scheduled inter-Korean summit July 25 with Pyongyang's new leader if Seoul so desires, the officials were quoted as saying.

If not, North Korea is willing to agree on a later date, they said.

The source said Kim's son Chong-il is certain to be elected president and general-secretary of the Nodong Party [Worker's Party] but wasn't sure when this power transition would take place, saying it could either be before or after the funeral on July 17.

North Korea is expected to declare in the announcement that its high-level talks with the United States will continue and that it will resolve the nuclear dispute.

The source spoke following an urgently convened meeting of the North Korean Nodong Party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), ordering all members to arrive in Pyongyang by Monday.

The top-level officials in North Korea said the announcement could come on Tuesday or Wednesday, according to the source.

The party Central Committee elects its general-secretary and the SPA the president.

Foreign Minister Views Current Developments*SK1107035994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0350 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—The principle is still alive on the agreed inter-Korean summit, and Seoul is ready to restart negotiations on it once the conditions are ready in North Korea, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Monday.

"We hope that the new leader in North Korea will keep the momentum for dialogue going for peace and security on the Korean peninsula and for a resolution to the nuclear problem," he said at a press conference.

He denied allegations that U.S. President Bill Clinton was moving too fast in approaching the new North Korean regime, saying his remarks were not in any way linked to recognizing the Pyongyang government.

"It's true that the United States is emphasizing the importance of continuing dialogue," said Han, "but China is the only country so far to clearly comment on North Korea's new leader."

He hoped that the North Korea-U.S. high-level dialogue in Geneva will resume soon as well, reminding that they agreed to meet again after the funeral for late North Korean President Kim Il-song.

Asked what he meant by proper conditions in North Korea, Han said Seoul will resume talks on the summit when the power transfer to the new Pyongyang regime is completed.

He refused to say whether Seoul will take the initiative in inter-Korean dialogue and make a proposal for talks first.

"I cannot say further than what I said about the inter-Korean summit and the Geneva talks," said Han.

The Seoul government is not considering sending a consolatory delegation to Pyongyang for Kim's funeral, on grounds that it "would not be appropriate, and that North Korea itself does not want it," the foreign minister told reporters.

Reacting to North Korea's message earlier in the morning that the inter-Korean summit slated for July 25-27 be indefinitely postponed, he said such message was expected after Kim Il-song's death.

Prime Minister Views DPRK Developments*SK1107051794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0509 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok said Monday that despite the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song, the principles for the

inter-Korean summit already agreed by Seoul and Pyongyang remain effective.

Yi told a National Assembly Committee that the government position on advancing South-North relations peacefully through dialogue will be upheld despite Kim's death.

Speaking before the Administration and Economy Committee, the premier said, "Although the scheduled summit in Pyongyang on July 25 cannot be held due to Kim Il-song's death, the two Koreas will consult on opening the summit talks if new developments and conditions permit."

Yi said the South Korean Government is prepared to cope with any changes in the North and possesses the will and capability to preserve "our stability and peace." He stressed that there is no change in the government's stand on peacefully settling the problems on the Korean peninsula.

"When we sum up the general situation in North Korea so far, North Korea has been conducting the scheduled funeral procedures for Kim and there seems to be no particular signs to worry about from a military standpoint," he told the panel.

Referring to the prospect of revamping its power structure in the future, Yi said Pyongyang is likely to maintain its existing system and fundamental policies, rather than seeking fresh changes in policy.

"Despite the changes in the power structure of the North," Yi said, "there is no change in our will for the peaceful national unification of Korea." He added that the government is maintaining the basic unification framework for peace on the Korean peninsula and improvement in South-North relations.

Likelihood for N-S Summit Talks Assessed

SK1107072594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0709 GMT
11 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—The inter-Korean summit will likely be held as soon as North Korea stabilizes its leadership in the wake of Kim Il-song's death, with the Seoul government saying Monday that the summit principle remains valid and Pyongyang not mentioning anything about cancellation.

The North, in a letter to the South delivered at 10 AM [0100 GMT] Monday, said, "we were entrusted to inform you that we are obliged to delay the planned North-South highest-level meeting because of a mishap on our part as was made known in the important report (on the death of Kim Il-song)."

The letter drew Seoul's keen attention because it was Pyongyang's first official pronouncement on the summit after Kim Il-song's death and did not speak of calling off the summit.

The North, however, failed to offer any new suggestions on the summit's specific date in the letter delivered to Deputy Premier and Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku in the name of Kim Yong-sun, chairman of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly Unification Policy Committee.

The North's position, coupled with the South's repeated emphasis on the importance of improving inter-Korean relations after Kim Il-song's death, makes a rescheduling of the inter-Korean summit appear probable.

Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok said, "despite the death of Kim Il-song, the government will continue to maintain its position of developing South-North relations peacefully through dialogue."

Yi hinted strongly that the government would push ahead with the planned talks, saying that "the principle of holding the inter-Korean summit agreed between the South and North is still valid."

Yi Hong-ku also told the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee Monday morning that the government would continue striving to get North Korea to respond to the South's efforts to improve relations.

"There's no change in our will for peaceful reunification despite the change in the North's power structure, and the government maintains its basic unification policy position of peace on the Korean peninsula and improved relations between the South and North," said the minister.

Yi forecast in a report titled "Analyses on Kim Il-song's Death" that Kim Chong-il is almost certain to succeed his father, saying that North Korea is likely to focus on overcoming the shock and crisis created by the senior Kim's death and stabilizing the system led by his successor.

The North's Kim Yong-sun, in the letter delivered to Yi Hong-ku, did not mention who had entrusted him to disclose the delay of the planned inter-Korean summit but experts say Kim must have received the go-ahead from Kim Chong-il.

Kim Yong-sun, who also fills the post of North Korean Workers' Party Secretary In Charge of South Korean Affairs, is known to be one of Kim Chong-il's close aides.

Experts therefore accept Kim Yong-sun's letter as an indirect expression of intent by Kim Chong-il, who is believed to be consolidating power rapidly after his father's death, that he will eventually meet with South Korean President Kim Yong-sam.

Even so, it is unlikely that the summit can be held July 25 as planned. Officials from the Seoul government say, "we will have to renegotiate the issue of the inter-Korean summit from the outset once we have concluded that the North's power has been firmly restructured."

The officials also said it would be difficult for the South to hold an inter-Korean summit with Kim Chong-il even though Kim will hold the posts of party general-secretary and state president during the soon-to-be-convened (North) Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly meetings.

Kim Chong-il would have to consolidate his power before taking part in the inter-Korean summit, said the officials.

The summit could be held as soon as late this year because "the dear leader" may want to cement his status as heir to "the great leader," some experts say.

If Kim Chong-il takes this attitude, the historic inter-Korean summit could come off as the South also wants to help the North stabilize its system, they say.

In this connection, Seoul government officials say the summit's fate depends on the North and Kim Chong-il's ability to stabilize his power base.

The officials added that any unrest in the North, including resistance to Kim Chong-il from the military, and any other signs of a power struggle could scuttle the inter-Korean summit, even with Kim Chong-il filling all posts previously held by his father.

U.S., DPRK Delegates: Talks 'Productive'

*SK0807230694 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2100 GMT 8 Jul 94*

[Report by Yi Hong-ki from Geneva]

[Text] The United States and North Korea finished the first-day session of the third round high-level talks in Geneva on 8 July after discussing all pending issues between the two countries, including the North Korean nuclear issue.

In a short joint communique following the seven-hour talks at the North Korean Mission, they said the two sides discussed many issues, including the nuclear issue, and that the discussions were very useful and productive.

After the talks, Robert Gallucci, chief delegate of the U.S. side and assistant secretary of state, stated: The first-day talks were aimed mainly at confirming each other's intention and the nuclear question was the key issue. I can say the talks were productive and useful.

Kang Sok-chu, chief delegate of the North Korean side and first vice foreign minister, also said the talks had been very productive and useful, and added: The sides agreed on some matters and differed on some matters, mainly working procedures. The outlook for the talks is optimistic.

During the two-day talks this week North Korea and the United States will confirm each other's position and demands, on which they will base the full-pledged negotiations next week.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Thailand Not Asked To Stop Al-Arqam's Conference

BK0907085594 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Text] The Malaysian Government today denied an accusation that it had asked the Thai Government to issue a directive to Ashaari Mohamed, leader of Al-Arqam, to cancel a news conference he planned to hold in that country last night.

Datuk Abdul Hamid Osman, deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, said that no group from Malaysia had sent any letter or a facsimile message to the Thai Interior Ministry requesting the favor. He said the accusation was sheer nonsense and was aimed at making the situation worse.

He was speaking to newsmen before attending a meeting with the leaders of Lenggong Division UMNO [United Malays National Organization] today.

Last night, Ashaari canceled a news conference scheduled to be held at a hotel in Chiang Mai at the instruction of the provincial governor.

Announcing the cancellation, Ashaari's spokesman claimed that the Malaysian Government had forwarded a request to the Thai Interior Ministry calling for the cancellation of the planned news conference.

Datuk Abdul Hamid said the government never prohibited nor had any reason to cancel the news conference. He stressed that the government does not want to interfere in the administrative affairs of other countries, especially when Thailand has its own authority to govern the country.

Hamid also reiterated that the Malaysian Government is willing to hold negotiations with Ashaari to seek a resolution to some misunderstandings pertaining to Islamic beliefs. According to Hamid, negotiations between the two groups are not going to be something new because earlier, 10 Tariqat [Methodical] groups held negotiations with the government to discuss their religious practices and content of their teachings. They now have reverted to the right teachings of Islam.

Singapore

Spokesman Reacts to Death of Kim Il-song

BK0907112994 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Singapore says it hopes the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song would not lead to any instability on the Korean peninsula. A Foreign Ministry spokesman

said Singapore was shocked to hear the North Korean leader's sudden death, coming so soon after the agreement to hold a summit with the South.

Negotiations Suspended on Cambodian Airline

BK1007103294 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Jul 94 p 14

[Text] Singapore Airlines [SIA] said that it suspended negotiations with the Cambodian government to launch its national carrier because of the security situation in the country and differences over management issues.

"At the time of suspension, several outstanding issues, including management fees remained," Mr Rick Clements, SIA's public affairs manager, said on Wednesday.

"Whether the talks will resume remains to be seen."

He declined to comment on a report by the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL (AWSJ) which said that political pressures and financial discord had grounded the Singapore national carrier's plans to launch Royal Air Cambodge (RAC).

The AWSJ report said that SIA was edged out of the deal following pressure by Thai investors led by Bangkok-based entrepreneur Udom Tantiprasongchi, who set up Cambodia International Airlines (CIA) in 1991.

"They used their influence to pressure the Cambodian government to keep SIA out," the report quoted an aviation executive close to the deal as saying.

Last November, SIA said that it would take a 40-percent stake in RAC, which was to have started operations last month.

Under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding signed last year, SIA was to make an initial investment of US\$10 million (S\$ [Singapore dollars] 15.2 million) in the joint venture.

The RAC was a brainchild of Cambodia's First Premier Prince Norodom Ranariddh.

In Phnom Penh, RAC chairman-designate General Nady Tan, contacted by telephone, told THE STRAITS TIMES that he still hoped to hear from the SIA side that it would agree to their counterproposals.

"As far as we are concerned, the negotiations are still on. SIA had proposed 15 per cent of operating revenue as management fee. We made a counter-proposal to that and they have not responded," he said.

However, Mr Clements suggested that SIA was no longer interested in the deal. He said that as there was still no final agreement on the joint venture, SIA would not object to the Cambodian side seeking a partnership with Thai or other parties.

The Cambodian government-owned Kampuchea Airlines would have been absorbed by RAC while two Thai-owned airlines—the CIA and SK Air—would have had to cease operations.

But it now looks like they might be able to continue flying until a new partner steps in to help form RAC.

SIA managing director Cheong Choong Kong last December described the planned investment in RAC as a “miniscule financial risk”.

Since then, however, SIA has been drawn to other regional business opportunities.

It announced recently that it planned to take stakes in a domestic airline in India.

It also signed an agreement to develop jointly a US\$13-million in-flight kitchen at Karachi's international airport.

Members of the SIA team who worked on the RAC project, including Mr Ng Kian Wah, who was slated to manage the new carrier initially, had been redeployed, Mr Clements said.

Editorial Reminds G-7 Leaders of Expectations

BK1007064394 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Jul 94 p 14

[Editorial: “G-7 mustn't ignore the markets”]

[Text] All the evidence suggests that it's going to be a sprawling agenda. When the leaders of the Group of Seven [G-7] industrial countries meet for their annual summit in Naples, beginning today, it looks as though they will attempt to solve all of the world's most pressing problems all at once. Consider the issues reportedly scheduled for discussion: the imbroglio in Bosnia; the stand-off in North Korea; the payment of US\$1.5 billion to Ukraine to finance the shutdown of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor; new initiatives to channel financial assistance to the states of the former Soviet Union, and international monetary reform. In addition, US President Bill Clinton has declared that the summit also presents “a rare chance to create jobs in a world of prosperity”, adding that he wants to talk about trade liberalisation, post-Uruguay Round.

To debate and to hammer out a measure of consensus on such a diversity of issues, the leaders of the G-7 will have all of three days. Somewhere in the middle, the Europeans and the Americans will want to get acquainted with Japan's new Prime Minister, Tomiichi Murayama, whose party's positions on a host of issues—from North Korea to trade liberalisation—have been a source of not inconsiderable concern on both sides of the Atlantic. The summiteers, and Mr Clinton in particular, will also want to make time to meet Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who is making his summit debut, and whose views on Bosnia and North Korea, in particular, will be of great interest.

Given this daunting agenda, it might seem a bit excessive to expect the G-7 leaders to also address the sorry state of the world's financial and currency markets. To be sure, one does not expect the G-7 summit to solve the problem of a falling dollar—a complicated issue which also involves central banks, many of which (including the US Federal Reserve and the German Bundesbank) operate independently of governments. But the G-7 leaders can, in concert, significantly soothe market fears. They can do this, for instance, by declaring their economic policy intentions, by expressing a willingness to coordinate policies, and by drawing up contingency plans on what they will do in the event of a full-blown crisis, the risks of which are not negligible at the moment.

Whatever anyone may say about the dollar being off the G-7 agenda, the hard fact is that the markets will be following the summit closely. Any clue on economic measures to come—or not to come—will be seized upon, and be promptly reflected in currency values. Disagreements, a lack of resolve to coordinate policies, or perceptions that the problem is being swept under the carpet could easily trigger another bout of dollar-bashing. If that happens, the idea being put out by a growing number of commentators to the effect that the G-7 is dead as a forum for economic cooperation could find many new converts. The leaders of the G-7 must not allow this to happen; whatever they talk about, they must not forget that the markets are watching.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Mourns Death of ‘Best Friend’

OW0907090894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk on Saturday [9 July] expressed “pain and desperation” at news of the death Friday of his “best friend” North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

“A great man has left us,” Sihanouk said in a message sent to a close confidant in Tokyo from Beijing, where the king is undergoing medical treatment.

“You have guessed my pain and my sorrow at the news of the death of my best friend, a veritable brother and my most loyal supporter,” Sihanouk said.

Sihanouk has long referred to Kim as his “best friend,” mainly due to the North Korean leader's long-standing support for him amid troubled turns in his political life.

“Before dying, he was so happy at the amelioration of his relations with your great country, the United States, and all that at the grace of (former) President (Jimmy) Carter,” he said.

Sihanouk's hand-written facsimile was sent to American journalist Bernard Krisher, the Tokyo-based publisher of the CAMBODIA DAILY newspaper.

Politics and ideology aside, Kim is said to consider Sihanouk a true and tested ally ever since the 1960s when Cambodia braved U.S. censure to become one of the first countries to extend diplomatic recognition to North Korea.

During Sihanouk's subsequent periods of exile from Cambodia, he regularly spent several months of each year at a luxurious residence that Kim had built for him just outside Pyongyang.

Sihanouk and Kim last saw each other in early June after the king presided over peace talks in Pyongyang between the Cambodian Government and the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group.

Khmer Rouge Accuse U.S. Envoy of Involvement

BK1007095394 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During the farcical coup d'etat staged by the communist Vietnamese and their puppets 2-3 July in order to crack down in a despotic and fascist manner on those dignitaries and masses who yearn for national reconciliation and peace, and who oppose war and the two heads [co-prime ministers] for forging a bill to outlaw Democratic Kampuchea, a white and sharp-nosed man became involved in playing the comic role of a monkey on a stage. This man was Charles Twining, the U.S. ambassador in Phnom Penh.

Cambodian and foreign observers agree that the U.S. envoy is very mediocre, idiotic, and base because he showed up during the farce arranged by the United States and its lackey puppets to punch [words indistinct]. Everyone knows that the coup was a comical farce, staged with the aim of imposing a monopoly, despotism, and fascism on the Cambodian people, especially those living in Phnom Penh.

The communist Vietnamese and their puppets have suffered military, political, diplomatic, economic, and financial setbacks, among other things. The people have opposed and denounced them for a great number of unresolved problems. These problems concern society, the nation, corruption, insecurity, robbery, Vietnam plundering and annexing hundreds of thousands of square kilometers of Cambodian territory, and millions of ethnic Vietnamese plundering Cambodia's land, farmland, economy, fish, rivers, lakes, forests, jobs, businesses in various market places, and so on. Because the two heads—who are communist Vietnamese puppets—have been unable to find solutions, and because the National Assembly is continually deteriorating, a coup d'etat was staged to suppress, arrest, and execute people at will and in a fascist manner.

Observers note that U.S. Ambassador Charles Twining hurried to a hotel in central Phnom Penh, where he was

surrounded and questioned by people and reporters. Why did Charles Twining act this way? Because he was taking part in the farcical coup by the communist Vietnamese and their puppets, in which Sin Song and Chakkrapong played a leading role.

The general public [words indistinct] laughed sarcastically. They asked why the U.S. ambassador to the Phnom Penh administration is so stupid and mediocre. As for the communist Vietnamese and their puppets, they were able to use the [word indistinct] the (?monkey) Chakkrapong, who was leaping like a tiny frog in excrement.

Hey you, the monkey (?Twining): You are still too immature, young, and inexperienced. The United States was defeated by the communist Vietnamese, and this defeat has made it afraid of its own shadow. Now it is going to suffer another setback, inflicted by communist Vietnam in Cambodia. The United States—the loser—is losing dollars and its reputation is becoming tarnished because it is continuing to fan the flames of the Vietnamese aggressors' war. This war is aimed at destroying the Cambodian nation and people and opposing national reconciliation and peace in Cambodia.

Would it not be better if the United States allowed Cambodians to reconcile? The Cambodian people, the world, and especially the ASEAN countries would all welcome such a gesture.

Ranariddh To Brief Sihanouk on Coup Attempt

BK1007085194 Hong Kong AFP in English 0434 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 10 (AFP)—Cambodian co-premier Prince Norodom Ranariddh has left Phnom Penh to see his ailing father, King Norodom Sihanouk, in Beijing, a cabinet official said Sunday.

The prince left on Saturday for Hong Kong for a stop-over before flying on to Beijing, where the king has been convalescing after treatment for cancer, he said.

A goal of the trip "is to tell the king about the (attempted) coup" last weekend, the official said.

Troops loyal to the government blocked a convoy of about 100 rebel troops in armoured personnel carriers on the highway to the Cambodian capital on July 2.

The coup bid was allegedly mounted by Prince Ranariddh's half-brother and rival, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, and former interior minister Sin Song.

Prince Chakkrapong was allowed to leave for Malaysia after the incident, at the request of King Sihanouk. Sin Song was detained.

The aftermath of the coup bid has seen the arrest of several leading figures in the security apparatus, although Prince Ranariddh and Cambodia's other prime

minister, Hun Sen, have pledged that rank-and-file troops who took part in the operation out of ignorance will not be punished.

Chakkrapong on Noninvolvement in Aborted Coup
BK0807152494 Hong Kong AFP in English 1458 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Text] PHNOM PENH, July 8 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Chakkrapong reiterated Friday his denial of any involvement in Cambodia's abortive coup d'etat and said the government used it as a pretext to arrest him and former interior minister Sin Song.

"I still strongly deny that I was involved with any 'attempted coup d'etat' or even an 'attempted show of force' against Phnom Penh," the prince said in a statement received by AFP on Friday from Malaysia, where he is currently seeking refuge.

Prince Chakkrapong said the authorities, acting without any proof, had used the coup as a pretext to arrest him and Sin Song, the other alleged coup leader, in an attempt to gag criticism of the government.

"I continue to think that the government is leading Cambodia on a bad path ... and that the Cambodian people continue to suffer because of this situation," he said, adding that the government was responsible for the ongoing civil war, corruption and the deteriorating economic situation.

"I reaffirm my support and loyalty to my father His Majesty the King Norodom Sihanouk and think that he is the only person who can save Cambodia," the prince said.

Prince Chakkrapong and Sin Song were arrested Sunday after government forces prevented about 100 rebel troops, travelling in a convoy of armoured personnel carriers, from advancing on the capital.

Sin Song remains under arrest but Prince Chakkrapong was allowed to leave Cambodia on Sunday under armed escort for Malaysia following the intervention of King Sihanouk and his wife Queen Monique.

The prince had earlier denied involvement as part of a plea to be allowed to stay in Malaysia.

But Prince Chakkrapong's half-brother and arch rival Co-Premier Prince Norodom Ranariddh said there was no doubt that Prince Chakkrapong was behind the failed coup.

Khieu Samphan Announces Provisional Government

BK1107040294 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Jul 94

[10 July Communiqué of the Special Meeting of Representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, National Army of

Democratic Kampuchea, and people from all circles held on 9-10 July; place not given—read by Khieu Samphan]

[Text] A special meeting was held on 9 and 10 July with the participation of representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK], and people from all circles. The meeting has decided to set up a provisional government called the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia. The following is the meeting's communiqué read by His Excellency Khieu Samphan himself:

[Begin Khieu Samphan recording] On 9 and 10 July 1994 a special meeting was held with the participation of representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, the NADK, and people from all circles. After holding exhaustive and detailed consultations and discussions on all aspects with a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Cambodian nation and race, the participants had a clear understanding of the situation as follows:

I. On the national situation: The national situation is becoming dire with each passing day and is diving headlong to the bottom. This is:

A. Because the war launched by aggressor communist Vietnam since 1978 continues to rage on and inflame Cambodia.

B. Because national reconciliation and national unity, which is the profound aspiration of our entire Cambodian nation and people, are being opposed and sabotaged by those who do not want it to be realized.

C. Because communist Vietnam and its puppets are [words indistinct], becoming more dictatorial, and more [words indistinct] in all sectors and fields.

D. Because aggressor communist Vietnam continues to occupy Cambodia and annex Cambodian territory, taking tens of thousands of square kilometers of Cambodian land, waters, and islands; and especially because four million ethnic Vietnamese have immigrated into Cambodia and ruled the roost here, ruthlessly plundering the waters, land, orchards, forests, lakes, rivers, fish, and resources of the nation and people.

II. On the social situation: The social situation is dark and bleak. In general, the people have lost their rice-fields, orchards, lakes, and rivers, and have nothing left to tap for their livelihood. There are problems of corruption, extreme corruption, thefts against the nation and people, embezzlement, and fascism. There are problems of social vices, depravities, and crimes of all kinds. There are problems resulting from the imposition of myriad taxes. There are problems [words indistinct] kidnapping, killing, and robbing people of money and property. There are problems of disorder and anarchy. Everything is decided at gunpoint.

III. In the face of such a serious, extremely serious situation in which 99 percent of the National Assembly

belongs to communist Vietnam, 99 percent of the two-headed government is a communist Vietnamese puppet government, 99 percent of the soldiers belong to communist Vietnam, 99 percent of the police belong to communist Vietnam, and 100 percent of the administration at all levels in the countryside and 99 percent in Phnom Penh belong to communist Vietnam, therefore, 100 percent of the National Assembly, government, soldiers, police, and the administration from 1979 to 1993 and 99 percent of them from 1993 to the present constitute the instruments used by the aggressor communist Vietnam for killing the Cambodian nation and people in the past 15 years. They continue to be used in killing us in the most fascist manner. These are almost entirely the instruments the communist Vietnam have used to wage the endless war against patriotic Cambodians and the people to give communist Vietnam an opportunity to swallow Cambodia and exterminate the Cambodian race.

IV. Our Cambodian nation, people, and race is falling into a deep abyss and facing a crisis that can lead to total extermination and turn us into a second Kampuchea Kraom. Our nation and people in all social strata and circles are suffering great pains and injury in the most extreme manner because of the increasingly seething and deepening national and social differences. Moreover, while our nation and people demand that national reconciliation be realized, all forces be united, and peace be brought about so that together we can work to solve all the large and small problems of the nation, Communist Vietnam and its puppets are resorting to their fascist laws, refusing to accept reconciliation and resorting to most cruel and savage assassination methods.

At present, they have become even more domineering, dictatorial, and fascist. They attempt to do away with Democratic Kampuchea, which is the support of the nation and people, and deprive the entire nation and people of all backing. They have strategically determined that if the fascist law outlawing Democratic Kampuchea is accepted they would succeed in doing away with the nation and people and fully and totally swallow Cambodia.

V. Because of such a situation, the meeting participants have decided to set up a government called Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation [PGNUNS]. This PGNUNS has its office in Preah Vihear.

VI. The PGNUNS political objective is as follows:

A. It seeks national reconciliation, national unity, and national reunification. It rallies the forces from all political affiliations regardless of their past so as to create a sufficient national force to work together to solve the seriously deteriorating and aggravating national and social problems.

B. It musters and links up with all national forces so as to secure enough force to end the ongoing and ceaseless war waged by aggressor communist Vietnam, and it will

solve the problem of the four million ethnic Vietnamese, which pose the greatest danger to the survival of our Cambodian nation, people, and race.

VII. The PGNUNS is initially made up of the following: His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, prime minister and minister of the national army; H.E. Chan Youran, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and minister for the defense of the national culture, literature, and customs; H.E. Mak Ben, minister in charge of rural area, agriculture, and water conservancy; H.E. In Sopheap, minister of immigration dealing with the problems of Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia; H.E. Kao Bun-heng, minister in charge of the situation and labor [ka ngea] in Phnom Penh and the cities; H.E. Pich Cheang, deputy minister of the national army; and H.E. Doctor Professor Chuon Choeun, special adviser to the prime minister on people's health and sanitation. This composition may be expanded as the need arises.

VIII. The PGNUNS is open to all patriotic personalities who support and agree to implement the above political objectives. It will allow them to join this government or assign them missions according to their abilities and potential.

IX. This meeting would like to express its profound respects to His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, the august patriotic king. The meeting participants wish him a prompt recovery, long life, and a specific role in solving the national problems so that his subjects can live in happiness forever.

X. At this time when our Cambodian nation, people, and race is facing such a great danger, the meeting participants appeal to all compatriots both in the countryside, in Phnom Penh, and abroad to continue upholding the single-body union with the PGNUNS so that together we can advance toward realizing national reconciliation, national unity, and genuine peace and join hands in solving national problems [words indistinct], that is, to perpetuate our Cambodian nation, people, and race.

10 July 1994. [end Khieu Samphan recording]

Khmer Rouge Government Announcement Dismissed

BK1107063494 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 11 (AFP)—Government officials dismissed as meaningless Monday the Khmer Rouge's announcement that the guerrillas were setting up a provisional government in northern Cambodia.

"The National Assembly has already passed a law outlawing the Khmer Rouge," Cabinet Minister Sok An said. "They are outlaws."

Sok An said he did not think the guerrillas could escape sanctions by declaring themselves a provisional government.

"How can they escape, because the National Assembly represents the will of the Cambodian people," he said.

"I do not think there is a government in the world that would recognise this group of people."

The assembly voted unanimously, 103-0, Thursday in favour of the bill outlawing the Khmer Rouge.

The law contains a series of tough measures, including the power to arrest members of the radical faction and sentence them to stiff prison terms ranging from 20 years to life.

Asked why the guerrilla faction had announced the provisional government, another government official said: "It's the same reason as always with the Khmer Rouge. They want to take power through all kinds of means."

Statement Issued on Law Outlawing Khmer Rouge

BK0807132594 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Statement by the cabinet of Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia; dated 8 July]

[Text] Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, the first prime minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, has expressed hearty satisfaction with the vote for the law concerning the Democratic Kampuchea group.

1. The law, the first ever born from the National Assembly, is in agreement with the Cambodian people's aspirations unanimously expressed through their representatives.

2. The law has been unanimously adopted with 103-0 vote after a lengthy, meticulous, liberal, and democratic debate in the presence of national and international reporters and representatives of nongovernmental human rights organizations.

3. The law:

a. Provides essential guarantee concerning the protection of the people—no one can use this law to pressure those having different political opinions or who are in the opposition;

b. Provides sufficient time for members of the Democratic Kampuchea group to return and join the national community;

c. Keeps the door open for national reconciliation since His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk Varaman, king of Cambodia, is able pardon unconditionally.

d. is important to place responsibility on countries recognizing and having contacts with the Democratic Kampuchea group.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 8 July 1994.

[Signed] Li Thuch, chief of the Prince Krompreah cabinet.

Khmer Rouge Suspected in Poipet Market Shelling

BK0907151794 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jul 94 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Four Cambodian civilians were killed and 21 others seriously wounded when mortar shells, believed fired by Khmer Rouge guerrillas, slammed into Poipet's market yesterday morning.

The guerrillas shelled Poipet for two-and-a-half hours yesterday from their mountainous hideout in Phnom Malai.

Four mortar shells struck the market while Cambodians and Thais were busy trading.

Cambodian sources said the 21 seriously injured were taken to Mongkolburi Hospital in Sisophon province.

Several other Cambodian civilians also sustained minor injuries. They were given first aid and discharged.

About 50 Thai fish vendors at the market escaped across the border.

The Khlong Luk-Poipet border checkpoint was reopened on June 30 after having been closed since April following heavy bombardment by the guerrillas.

Thai military sources predict more fighting near the border following yesterday's attack, the worst in recent weeks.

After the shelling, the checkpoint remained open but only a trickle of Thai traders and tourists ventured into Poipet.

Thai immigration police warned Thais they were doing so at their own risk.

Indonesia

Suharto, Alatas Send Condolences to DPRK

BK0907154994 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Jakarta, July 9 (AFP)—President Suharto sent condolence Saturday to the North Korean government and people on the death of President Kim Il-song. [Words indistinct] (?Foreign) ministry statement, only two paragraphs long, added that Foreign Minister Ali Alatas had also sent condolences.

Kim, 82, the world's last hardline Stalinist leader, died early Friday of a heart attack.

His death came amidst an international standoff over suspicions that the North was developing nuclear weapons, and less than three weeks before he was to have

met with South Korean President Kim Yong-sam at an historic inter-Korean summit in Pyongyang.

Government Condoles DPRK Over Leader's Demise

BK1007091894 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1642 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Jakarta, July 9 (ANTARA)—The Government and people of Indonesia expressed condolence over the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song due to a heart attack on Friday. Foreign Information Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Irawan Abidin [said] in Jakarta Saturday.

He said the Indonesian Government has received a confirmation on the demise of the North Korean leader from the Indonesian embassy in Pyongyang.

Kim Il-Song (82), scheduled to meet his South Korean counterpart Kim Yong-sam in the North Korean capital July 25-27, passed away at noon West Indonesia Time on Friday.

The state funeral is scheduled on July 17 with Kim's eldest son, Kim Chong-il, acting as the inspector of ceremony.

Kim Il-song's last public appearance was on July 1 when he met the Jordanian ambassador.

According to North Korea's News Agency KCNA, Kim Il-song had suffered from advanced arteriosclerosis. He had a heart attack on July 7.

Irawan Abidin said President Suharto and Foreign Minister Ali Alatas were due to send a message of condolence to North Korea soon.

Irawan declined to comment on the impact the death of Kim Il-song would have on the prospects of the forthcoming nuclear summit.

Kim Il-song led the Korean People's Army against Japan (1932-45), and became leader of the Soviet dominated North Korea in 1945.

He was supreme commander during the Korean War (1950-53), and proclaimed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1948. He remained premier until 1972, when he became president.

Armed Forces Chief on Cooperation With PRC

BK1107082994 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] The People's Republic of China expressed its willingness for greater bilateral cooperation in all sectors with Indonesia, similar to the bilateral cooperation Indonesia has with Australia. Replying to newsmen at the Merdeka Palace this morning before the arrival of the state guest from the Republic of Slovakia, Armed Forces

Chief Feisal Tanjung stated that bilateral cooperation only will be upgraded in a compatible manner with one another's relevant sectors.

Speaking about the position of Asia in conjunction with his recent visit to the PRC, General Feisal Tanjung clarified that China and Indonesia share a similar perception with regards to Asia.

[Begin Tanjung recording] We share a similar view with regard to Asia's position, that is, it is a peaceful region and every country is developing. Even though China has a U.S.\$7 billion allocation for defense purposes, this amount is lesser compared to the previous allocations. Such a move was made in the people's interest. The cooperation, which they desire and includes training facilities, is still far away. There is a need for further serious discussions. [end recording]

When asked about ABRI's [Indonesian Armed Forces] stand regarding the government ban on several magazines, the Armed Forces chief stated that the forces are only carrying out their duty in accordance with the government's decision.

Slovak Prime Minister Starts Visit 11 Jul

BK1107081694 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Josef Moravcik, prime minister of the Slovak Republic, will specifically learn from Indonesia's success in completing the first 25-year long-term development master plan and the country's visible benefits. Minister and State Secretary Mardiono disclosed this to reporters after he and President Suharto took the guest from Merdeka Palace to the State Guesthouse. According to Minister Mardiono, the two nations are capable of cooperating in various fields, including economy and trade.

[Begin Mardiono recording] I see the potential of the two sides for such cooperation. The two leaders agreed to explore their political will, which I think will be charted during their talks tomorrow. As you know, there will be parallel talks between ministers and senior officials from the two sides. I personally see obstacles—a long distance and probably the different banking systems. This, however, does not mean that I am pessimistic. I believe that we need to jointly overcome the obstacles. [end recording]

In addition to senior officials of the Slovak Republic Government, the delegation of Prime Minister Josef Moravcik also includes 11 journalists from the print and electronic media.

Government Bans Entry by Al-Arqam Leader

BK0907084194 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Text] The government has denied entry into Indonesia by Al-Arqam leader M. Ashaari because the movement's

activities in Thailand have turned towards politics. Speaking after reporting to Vice President Try Sutrisno at South Merdeka Palace in Jakarta today, Religious Minister Tarmizi Taher stated that the fundamentalist movement leader and his followers are banned from entering other ASEAN countries such as Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and Singapore.

According to Tarmizi Taher, Indonesians will not become the stepping stone for M. Ashaari's political activities. The movement also focuses its attention on influencing youths with deviationist Islamic spiritual activities.

The Al-Arqam movement leader has withdrawn from his spiritual activities and is concentrating on political issues. He also stated that he was a potential candidate for premiership.

Suharto Stresses Freedom With Responsibility

BK0907101894 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0708 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 09 (OANA-ANTARA) - President Suharto stated here Saturday that Indonesia is indeed following a freedom of the press, reminding that such a freedom should not cause loss of control.

Inaugurating the 19th congress of the Newspaper Publishers Association (SPS) at the istana negara (presidential palace), the head of state further said that the government and the people are interested in making the national press a free and responsible press.

Flanked by Minister of Information Harmoko and acting Chairman of SPS Jacob Utama, President Suharto said that such a free and responsible press is badly needed in the current development era since the nation believes in democratic life.

"It means that the freedom of the press has an honourable place in the public, national, and state life. However, it is also clear for the nation that a freedom is not merely for freedom," the president insisted.

According to the head of state, a freedom should be able to encourage the people to improve their quality of life.

It is in this context that President Suharto reminded the press community that the country's freedom of the press is inseparable from the social responsibility and the national discipline.

The national press, the president said, has played a greater role in the current development takeoff era because the national press constitutes one of main information sources for the people and the government.

The president gave an example that through the press in a relatively short time the people are able to know the development achievements and their constraints.

In addition, they can also learn about opportunities to participate in the development programs, he added.

The head of state further stated that the press also plays an important role in mobilizing public opinion which will become a power that supports and boosts the development progress.

"In this connection, the national press has an important role to bridge the people's aspirations and to channel and inform the government's policies and development priorities to the people. The national press also plays an important role in enhancing openness," the president asserted.

On that occasion, President Suharto also criticised the national publishing companies for occasionally publishing news reports and articles that ignore professional ethics and public norms.

That's why, he went on, the national press still have to learn more and abide by the nation's life principles.

According to the president, the national press is still under the process of becoming a Pancasila-oriented press, one that reflects the values of the state ideology and the 1945 Constitution.

Touching on the technological information, President Suharto said that the development of technological information has made the press an industry which needs to be managed professionally. [sentence as received]

"Such a development also needs an increase in the number of professional and skilled workers," he added.

He went on to say that the national press should be able to develop and benefit from the progress of technological information, coupled with idealism, national integrity, patriotism and professionalism.

The head of state also said that the enhancement of the business aspects of the press is very important.

"However, such an enhancement of the press business should not leave behind the idealism of the national press," he stressed.

According to the president, such idealism is important because the national press is an agent of development and the national struggle.

Without a balance between the business aspect and idealism, the national press will lose its identity, he said.

Under such circumstances, the mission of the Pancasila-oriented press can be well realised, he added.

Earlier, Information Minister Harmoko reported on the current progress and development of the national press.

Meanwhile, acting Chairman of SPS Jacob Utama on the occasion reported that the congress is attended by 138 delegates representing 283 press publications.

The congress will be preceded by a seminar on Monday in Cisarua, Bogor, while congress deliberations will also take place in Cisarua, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

'Less Heavy-Handed' Measures on Press Urged

*BK1107080194 Hong Kong AFP in English 0534 GMT
11 Jul 94*

[Text] Jakarta, July 1 (AFP)—A newspaper Monday urged the Indonesian Government to be less heavy-handed with publications alleged to have violated journalistic codes.

In a one-page open letter, the MEDIA INDONESIA daily said the government should take limited legal measures against alleged offenders instead of banning them outright as it did recently to three leading weeklies.

The daily said the Newspaper Publishers Association (SPS), now in congress, should urge the government to take "educative sanctions" against publications which violate administrative or substantive rules or both.

Whatever offense may occur, publications should only be closed temporarily, MEDIA INDONESIA said.

On June 21, the government revoked publishing licences of three weeklies—TEMPO, EDITOR and DETIK—which had run articles critical of a minister close to President Suharto.

The government was vague on why the three popular weeklies were closed, only saying TEMPO was closed for substantive reasons while the other two were shut down for administrative ones.

A few days later, Suharto said "national stability" was also the reason for the ban.

For violating administrative rules, papers should face maximum penalties of a one-month ban, while for breach of substantive rules, editors should face legal consequences and their publications be banned for no more than two months, MEDIA INDONESIA said.

The ban triggered protests in several large Indonesia cities. Chief editors of the banned weeklies have since protested to parliament and sought help from the National Human Rights Commission, seeking clarifications for the bans.

Legislators from the armed forces faction have urged journalists to sue the government.

While meeting 50 Tempo journalists on Saturday, the military legislators said they supported efforts to lift the ban.

Indonesian Armed Forces do not participate in elections, but its members can hold 100 of parliament's 500 seats.

Suharto said at the opening of SPS congress Saturday that the press is important for a country's development, but added that newspapers should also uphold national discipline.

Philippines

Dialogue Urged Despite Kim Il-song's Death

*BK0907090294 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT
9 Jul 94*

[Text] Manila, July 9 (AFP)—Philippine President Fidel Ramos Saturday urged all parties involved in resolving issues dividing the Korean peninsula to "continue with the dialogue process," despite the death of North Korean President Kim Il-Song.

In a palace statement, Ramos conveyed his "sincere condolences" to Kim's family as well as to the people of North Korea "during this moment of grief."

"I urge all concerned to continue with the dialogue process to resolve the issues affecting the Korean peninsula," he said.

He added that "at this juncture, it is imperative that we remain on the path of peaceful dialogue and transformation for the benefit of all the peoples in our region."

Ramos has repeatedly urged dialogue instead of confrontation over North Korea's refusal to allow international inspections of its nuclear facilities.

Seoul and Pyongyang have been preparing for the first-ever intra-Korean summit from July 25-27 and US and North Korean officials are currently meeting in Geneva in an effort to resolve the nuclear crisis.

Jordanian Worker Held for Abu Sayyaf Ties

*BK0907105794 Hong Kong AFP in English 0354 GMT
9 Jul 94*

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, July 9 (AFP)—A Jordanian heading the local office of a Saudi Arabian-based Islamic relief group, has been held by immigration authorities amid a crackdown against foreigners suspected of assisting Muslim fundamentalist guerrillas, an official said Saturday.

Mama Kasan, chief of the immigration bureau's intelligence division, said Tarik Ishmael, 27, local head of the Islamic International Relief Organization, was held on Friday. He is the third foreigner to be detained on suspicion of involvement with the Abu Sayyaf, an outlawed Muslim fundamentalist group.

He was originally brought in for questioning on whether he was involved with the group which has launched numerous attacks against Christians. He was found to have no documents for his stay in the country and was held at the local military command, Kasan said.

An Iranian, Shamsodin Hoseini, 45, a native of Tehran, was also brought in for questioning in relation to the Abu Sayyaf group on Tuesday and then later held after he was found to have an expired visa and passport.

Kasan said a Pakistani was also [words indistinct] did not identify him.

The Islamic relief group, which has provided financing, relief goods and skills training to local Muslims, has been suspected by the military of providing assistance to the Abu Sayyaf.

The Abu Sayyaf and their allies have figured in a series of bloody clashes with the military in the southern Philippines in recent months. Last month, they murdered 15 kidnapped Christians and are still holding a Roman Catholic priest hostage.

Leaders of the Abu Sayyaf are believed to have been trained abroad.

Thailand

Prasong Hopes No Effect on Korean Issue

BK1007105794 Bangkok *THE SUNDAY NATION* in English 10 Jul 94 p A2

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai will send a letter of condolence to the North Korean government over the sudden death of its leader, Kim Il-song, Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

Reached by telephone yesterday, Prasong said he would send a separate letter to his North Korean counterpart. Government officials would also be instructed to fly the national flag at half-mast during the mourning period, he said.

The North Korean Embassy in Bangkok will allow representatives of foreign governments to sign a condolence book from tomorrow until July 17, an embassy official said.

Prasong expressed hopes that Kim's demise would not affect current efforts to defuse tension on the Korean peninsula.

"I expect a hiccup in the process, but it will resume after North Korea appoints someone to take the late leader's place," said Prasong when asked if he saw any negative implications of Kim's death on the negotiations.

The news of his death took the world by surprise, and cast doubt on efforts to end the nuclear stand-off on the peninsula.

Kim Il-song had not appeared in poor health, and was able to receive foreign dignitaries recently including former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Radio Pyongyang announced yesterday that the 82-year-old leader died of a heart attack. It said the state funeral would be held on July 17 but foreign envoys would not be allowed to attend.

Senate Speaker Michai Ruchuphan was the last Thai official to shake hands with Kim, when he led a parliamentary delegation to visit North Korea last month.

Bangkok established diplomatic ties with Pyongyang in 1976 but it was not until 1990 that the North Korean Embassy was set up in Bangkok. Bilateral ties since then have increased, and have included a number of visits to North Korea by members of the Royal Family, the latest being by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon last year.

Government spokesman Aphisit Wetchachiwa said Thailand wants to see the continuation of efforts to end the nuclear stand-off on the Korean peninsula despite Kim's death.

"We still want to see the process continue along the path that has been laid," Aphisit said. Thailand, as a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, is committed to the non-use of nuclear weapons, he said.

He said the Asean Regional Forum to be held in Bangkok later this month would also discuss the latest developments in the effort to defuse the nuclear tension.

Editorial Says U.S. Conduct 'Not Nice'

BK0907125594 Bangkok *THAI RAT* in Thai 9 Jul 94 p 3

[Editorial: "America's Conduct Is Not Nice"]

[Text] Although the United States has the privilege of refusing to grant the Chat Thai Party deputy leader, Watthana Atsawahem, a visa, its act of publicizing to the world that the refusal is based on the belief that he was trafficking in controlled substances—meaning beyond doubt materials for heroin production—makes Thai people feel that in its series of actions the United States must have an ulterior motive against Thailand.

Thai people know that the refusal to grant a visa is a privilege of any embassy or consulate. The refusal is made at the administrative level; it is not a judicial process. In practice, in most embassies or consulates, including those belonging to the United States in Thailand, the final decision on granting a visa even rests with officials at levels lower than that of the consul. It is not necessary to give a reason for refusal; the applicant can merely be informed that his application has been refused.

The United States, whose previous administration declared a policy of a new world order, may nurture a plan to eliminate all Thai politicians who, according to its view and information, are undesirable in Thai political circles by using visa denial as the major tool. It may feel that its action against the politicians in question will be welcomed by the Thai people at large.

As a result, we have seen Watthana become the second Thai politician who is a victim of U.S. visa rejection. The impact on both politicians has been devastating because they have been victims of unsubstantiated accusations. It would have been better for the United States not to have stated the reason for the visa rejection. The

repercussions are also impacting on Thai politics, generating suspicions and rumors about U.S. interference in Thai politics.

Although the U.S. ambassador has claimed that the United States had no intention of creating political problems in Thailand or problems in Thai-U.S. relations, it is clear that the U.S. conduct has diverged from the protocol of conduct between two countries enjoying good relations, particularly its conduct toward an MP who is a deputy leader of a political party and a former cabinet minister.

Many Thais may loathe Watthana as a politician, but they cannot accept news being spread about his involvement in trafficking in prohibited substances even before he was informed about his visa application being rejected.

'New U.S. Attitude' Toward Country Viewed

BK0907121894 Bangkok SIAM POST in Thai 9 Jul 94 p 4

[Article by Arun Lanlua: "The United States and Its New Attitude Toward Thailand"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 has further enhanced the United States' superpower status, making it the one country which can instantly provide pleasure or pain for the rest of the world.

It appears that Thailand, which the United States once called a great ally, has tasted the pain before other countries. The government of Chuan Likphai, which came to power after the 13 September 1992 election, has encountered severe pressure from the United States through its trade protectionist measures based on its Articles 301 and 201.

Regarding the farcical peace in Cambodia under the umbrella of the Cambodian peace plan signed in Paris on 23 October 1991 by the United Nations, the United States, and some countries, despite the May 1993 election in Cambodia, the peace plan has failed completely. In the latest development, a coup attempt against the Cambodian government occurred on 2 July.

Thailand began to face accusations by the United States and the United Nations that it supported the Khmer Rouge after the Khmer Rouge refused to join the 23-27 May 1993 general election.

U.S. Senator John Kerry accused Thailand in June 1993 of secretly conducting an arms trade with the Khmer Rouge. The United States and Australia are currently contemplating violating the Cambodian peace plan by providing arms and technical assistance to the Cambodian Government.

Another noteworthy point in the U.S. attitude toward Thailand is the article by former U.S. envoy to Thailand Morton Abramowitz in THE WASHINGTON POST,

which deliberately alleges that Thailand gave arms and food support to the Khmer Rouge. The article also mentions the Thai supreme institution.

A development which merits analysis is the rapprochement between the United States and Vietnam, 30 years after the former declared the latter was its foremost enemy. The picture became clear after July 1993. In addition to wanting to wield political and economic influence in Indochina, the United States also wants information on and bodies of Americans missing in action in Vietnam.

Everything seems to be progressing well, because the United States is not only avoiding blocking the Vietnamese loan from the IMF, it is also not obstructing U.S. trade and investment in Vietnam.

In the latest development, in July Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Winston Lord gave a firm pledge of support to CPV General Secretary Do Muoi in Hanoi for Vietnam's endeavor to join ASEAN.

As for the latest Thai-U.S. development, USIS of the U.S. Embassy publicly supplied a news release on 1 July accusing Chat Thai Party deputy leader Watthana Atsawahem of involvement in narcotics and denying him a visa.

In early May USIS also publicly accused Chat Thai MP Thanong Siriprichaphong of narcotics trafficking and denied him a visa.

I wish to warn Chuan Likphai, in his position as the country's leader, and all members of the government and opposition politicians against complacency. A campaign of similar acts of discrediting could engulf politicians in the government wing and could create a crisis of confidence in the Thai Government in the eyes of the world.

In general, we can associate with the United States as a friend, but in no way should we trust its new attitude.

Chairman Says U.S. Treaty Needs Revision

BK1107035894 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jul 94 p 23

[Text] Thailand and the United States should revise their Treaty of Amity to focus on cooperation in regional economic development, says the chairman of the committee reviewing the Alien Business Law.

The Commerce Ministry now wants to amend the treaty while the Foreign Affairs Ministry wants to leave it as is good relationship.

Surakiat Sathianthai, dean of Chulalongkon University's faculty of law, believes the treaty should be maintained but with some different elements consistent with the current economic and political situation.

The 1968 treaty granted Americans the same rights as Thai citizens to operate many service businesses in

Thailand and has caused some friction between Thailand and other countries that want the same rights.

Mr Surakiat suggested should address ways that Thailand and the United States can co-operate in rebuilding the economy in Indochina, how the U.S. will transfer technology in infrastructure development to Thailand, how the U.S. will help develop the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle, and the Northern Economic Quadrangle—northern Thailand, Burma, Laos and southern China.

"There is still much room for cooperation, such as in the fields of oil refining, telecommunications and land transportation," said Mr Surakiat.

He also suggested using the Treaty of Amity as a mechanism for preventing potential conflicts, particularly those involving the introduction of new American laws.

Reportage on Coup Attempt Continues

Prime Minister Comments

BK0907113294 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
9 Jul 94 p 3

[Text] Cambodia might say Thailand supports the guerrillas in an attempt to conceal its own failure to suppress the Khmer Rouge, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said yesterday.

"Cambodian authorities had problems in eliminating the Khmer Rouge," Mr Chuan said.

"They have not succeeded in doing so. When they had to report to their government they had to hide their failure by implicating foreign troops were involved.

"But that was not true. We could see that they tried to put us at fault."

Mr Chuan said Thailand recognised the Phnom Penh Government as the legitimate administration of Cambodia and there was absolutely no reason to support the Khmer Rouge.

He conceded it might be difficult to settle problems over false allegations with Cambodia until it could solve its internal problems.

"When they had problems they did not admit those were the mistakes of the government or the military but rather found a victim. Thailand often fell prey to them," he said.

Mr Chuan said he wanted other countries to inspect fighting at the Thai border when it erupted between Khmer factions so they could realise Thai border areas were affected by internal Cambodian conflicts.

Although Cambodian authorities did not make direct accusations against Thailand as having conspired with plotters of last weekend's failed coup, some media reports quoted First Prime Minister Prince Norodom

Ranariddh and Interior Minister Yu Hokkri saying that nine of the 14 Thais held in Phnom Penh for alleged involvement in the coup bid were members of a sharpshooting death squad or specialists in explosives, weapons and radio communications

The Foreign Ministry has denied all allegations.

Mr Chuan said it was now difficult to ask Phnom Penh not to accuse Thailand of being involved in the failed coup, providing the government trusted information given by its own officials.

The two countries earlier agreed to clear any misunderstanding first before making further moves.

Mr Chuan reiterated that the Thai Government and military had no involvement in the coup attempt and that the arrest of the 14 Thais was a matter of respective individuals.

They entered by themselves and were not connected to the government, he said.

"They must separate between a government and an individual."

Mr Chuan said it was common for Thai businessmen to establish links with Cambodian politicians since powerful people helped negotiate business deals.

It was still not known whether they helped plot the coup.

Mr Chuan said his Government would cooperate with Cambodia if there was evidence Thais had done something wrong.

He said Cambodia needed arms assistance from other countries, which was another reason they made allegations against Thailand.

But the Government would ask Cambodia to speak only the truth, he said.

Mr Chuan said Thailand would cooperate with Cambodia in any matter following the decision of that country's Parliament to outlaw the Khmer Rouge.

But he said the ruling was rather strange compared to Thailand, where no person was outlawed and only wrongdoers were arrested.

Meanwhile, Army Commander Gen Wimon Wongwanit said current political chaos in Cambodia was part of a plan to abolish the country's monarchy.

"Cambodia. They wanted to overthrow the monarchical system," Gen Wimon said.

"Let's wait and see for another week and it might turn out to be just another joking chapter," said the army chief.

Referring to the 14 arrested Thais, Gen Wimon asked whether it was possible for tricycle drivers or a worker who has only one arm to be well-trained in using weapons.

The Foreign Ministry and the military earlier denied the 14 Thais were soldiers and said they were actually workers and tricycle drivers.

Latest reports said a telecommunications firm claimed those arrested were its employees on a mission to install radio antennae.

Gen Wimon criticised ASAHI SHIMBUN's report which claimed the two Cambodian prime ministers were targets of assassination by the 14 Thais, saying he saw no reason why Thais should get involved in such a plan since "they (Cambodian people) have already killed each another".

Gen Wimon said he believed there was an organisation whose aims were to discredit and destroy Thailand's image and reputation by leaking unfounded reports to the media.

"It does not want us to have a peaceful life. It does not want to see our country prosper or have good relationships with our neighbours. It wants to destroy our credibility among our allies," he said.

"I am tired of answering that question (about Thai military involvement in the coup) since I have always repeated it was groundless.

"You should go and ask Malaysian, Singapore, the U.S. or Cambodian governments on that issue if you did not believe in what I have said."

Suspect Condemns Government

BK0907160694 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Categorically rejecting the accusation regarding his involvement in the recent coup attempt in Cambodia during a news conference, Police Lieutenant Colonel Adun Bunset, former member of Parliament from Phichit Province for the New Aspiration Party and former advisor to the interior minister, condemned the Cambodian Government for having created the situation, because there was no unrest in Cambodia on 2 July when the coup took place. Everything was cooked up. It was untrue that Cambodian authorities seized his passport and arrested 14 Thai nationals at the residence of coup plotter Prince Norodom Chakkraphong. At that time, the persons were at the airport.

[Begin Adun recording] It is totally despicable. I can tell you the true story. Were there really 200 soldiers and tanks coming out to stage a coup in Cambodia on 2 July? Not at all. They were the ones who could do such things. They created the situation and deceived not only the Cambodians but also the world. [End recording]

Pol Lieutenant Col Adun disclosed that he went into Cambodia on 1 July for business purposes—logging and casino deals. He had to escape back to Thailand on 7 July. He denied a report that he had been in contact with Interior Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut or Army Commander General Wimon Wongwanit, saying that his clarification today was aimed at defending national interests, which can be damaged by the Cambodian Government.

He said he will later explain the facts to the Foreign Ministry and is ready to give such information to the Cambodian Government should the investigation be made inside Thailand. However, he will not go to Cambodia.

Firm Denies Link

BK0907103394 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jul 94 pp 1, 3

[Text] A little-known company, Hi-tech Antenna, yesterday sought help from Foreign Minister Prasong Sun-siri for the return of the 14 Thai nationals arrested during Cambodia's coup attempt last weekend, claiming all were its workers.

In a letter dated July 5 and reportedly seen by Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong yesterday managing director Thanongsak Surattananan denied the 14 had any involvement in the failed coup led by King Sihanouk's estranged son, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, and former Interior Minister Sin Song on July 2.

Mr Thanongsak said his company had been operating in Cambodia for two years and had been hired by a company in Hong Kong to conduct a survey for the installation of a radio communications network, for use in agriculture, between Battambang and Phnom Penh.

He did not name the company in Hong Kong but said only it had plans to set up agricultural cooperatives and a sugar mill in Cambodia.

First Prime Minister Prince Ranariddh was quoted on Wednesday by international news agencies in Phnom Penh as saying nine of the 14 were trained in weapons and were experts in telecommunications.

In the letter, Mr Thanongsak said the 14 had arrived in Cambodia on June 30 but decided to leave on July 2, "because the employers had not yet left Hong Kong (for Phnom Penh) and it was a waste of time to wait in a hotel".

The 14 were actually arrested on the morning of July 3, which was when Prince Chakkrapong was allowed to leave the country for Malaysia after government forces had overpowered the police sent from Prey Veng for the coup.

Thanongsak also said he found out about the arrest from newspapers and asked Sqn Ldr Prasong to help find out the facts about the events and to ensure the safe return of their workers.

However, a number of the relatives who contacted the Foreign Ministry's Office for the Protection of Thai Nationals Abroad yesterday had another story about a job broker known to them only as "Ti", who promised monthly pay of more than 10,000 baht for different work in Cambodia.

The mother of one of the 14—Sakhon Chatsuk, 25, said her son was told by "Ti" he would work as a sales supervisor for military clothes in Cambodia. She said not give further details.

Mrs Phonkkong Plumchai, 56, said "Ti" also told her son that he could bring his family to Cambodia, "but they're all still in Thailand".

Three other people claiming to be related to the Thais arrested also contacted the Office yesterday, bringing the total number of relatives who have done so to eight.

They were the relatives of Prayat Phuthong, Sakhon Chatsuk, Buala Prathum and Amnuai Nimnuan, one of the officials at the office said.

Mrs Kanchana Sasuttha, 23, wife of another arrested Thai—Sanam Sasuttha, said her husband went to work in Cambodia as a bartender because they heard the pay there was higher and the job more stable.

She said he was a bartender at a restaurant in Saphan Khwai before he decided to leave for monthly pay of more than 10,000 baht in Cambodia.

Mrs Chao Saekuai, 24, wife of another arrested Thai—Alam Khomkrot, 29, said her husband had a prathom 3 education, was never trained in the use of weapons and could not have been involved in the coup attempt.

She said she was worried about his safety and also about financial problems since her husband was the only income-earner of the family.

The couple have a ten-month old baby and she is six months' pregnant.

"Ti showed indifference," she complained.

Mrs Chao also said she had heard that Ti had cancelled plans to send another group of Thai workers to Cambodia on July 15.

Ti advanced the families 5,000 baht and told them to bring along minimal belongings and between 200 and 300 baht as pocket money as the "Cambodians will be responsible for daily expenses," she said.

Chuan Likphai Comments

BK1007102594 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 10 Jul 94 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Surat Thani—Cambodia misunderstood that Pol Lt-Col [Police Lieutenant Colonel] Adun Bunset, facing allegations of involvement in a failed coup in that country, is still an active officer and that is why it asked the Government to send him to Phnom Penh for questioning according to Prime Minister Chuan Likphai.

"Cambodia does not know that Pol Lt-Col Adun has long resigned from the police. He was once a Phichit MP," Mr Chuan said yesterday.

Because the man had a rank of police lieutenant-colonel, Phnom Penh thought Adun was a Government officer and wondered how he could leave his work to be in Cambodia, the premier said. [passage omitted citing AP, AFP]

Mr Chuan said Thailand might have to play it cool in handling its relations with Cambodia which have deteriorated since Phnom Penh began attacking its neighbour as having supported the Khmer Rouge.

He said information from Cambodia, no matter who from, was only a bid to free the government from any mistakes.

"That's why they had to find a victim and the best one was Thailand because it shares the border and there were problems between the two countries occasionally."

He said Thailand would certainly take action against ASAHI SHIMBUN if it did not correct false reports implicating Thailand as having involvement in the failed coup.

"We might not sue it but we will not let it escape unless it corrects its reports."

Mr Chuan insisted that a newspaper must correct stories if they were wrong even if its sources were people at high level.

He has told the Defence and Interior ministries to step up security at border areas since fighting might erupt inside Cambodia as that country's parliament ruled last week to outlaw the Khmer Rouge.

Further Details Reported

BK1007093894 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 10 Jul 94 p 1

[Text] A former adviser to the Interior Minister has denied any involvement in the failed coup attempt in Cambodia on July 3, which he believes may have been a hoax.

Pol Lt-Col [Police Lieutenant Colonel] Adun Bunset said the 14 Thais detained by the Khmer government on

suspicion of involvement in the coup bid have been made into scapegoats for a plot that may not have existed.

Pol Lt-Col Adun, who managed to slip out of Cambodia on Thursday, was speaking to the press yesterday at a hotel in Lat Phrao, Bangkok.

He said the 14, one of whom was Pol Lt-Col Adun's aide, appeared to be the subjects of a blanket arrest by Khmer soldiers at Phnom Penh airport.

He and his aide, Narongchai Tantiwanit, entered Cambodia on July 1 to follow up on his logging business and his application to invest jointly in a casino in Koh Kong Province.

On the morning of July 3, Narongchai was sent with both their passports to check in for the flight to Bangkok. He along with the 13 others was apparently arrested at random.

Pol Lt-Col Adun had followed Narongchai, a Ramkhamhaeng University student, to the airport, but when he saw him being detained he immediately left for a small hotel where he checked with his sources in Phnom Penh to find out what had happened, and decided to flee the country.

The situation in the Cambodian capital on the day the Government claimed there was a coup attempt was normal, he said. Bars and nightclubs were open as usual.

Pol Lt-Col Adun said he fled the country in fear of his life. He hid in the back seats of cars, and travelled in trains and on foot to evade military checkpoints.

He had brought US\$20,000 in cash into Cambodia and claimed to have spent all of it buying his way out.

He insisted that all 14 Thais accused of involvement in the coup attempt were arrested at the airport and not at the residence of a coup leader as widely reported.

"This is a most terrible thing. There was no coup d'etat it was all a setup to deceive the world," he said.

He believes Phnom Penh staged the hoax because of its problems with the Khmer Rouge, which it approved legislation to outlaw a few days later.

Pol Lt-Col Adun said he has never known Prince Norodom Chakraphong, an estranged son of Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk, and his visit to Cambodia was purely for business purposes.

He made two trips to Cambodia earlier this year, but last week's visit will be his last.

"I won't return to that country until it becomes more civilised," he said.

He claimed to have lost 100 million baht in investments in Cambodia because its internal problems.

Investors doing business in Cambodia have been frustrated by the Government's infighting, he said. Personnel changes at state agencies happen too often.

Businessmen have to deal with new people every time they visit. "All my businesses are now ruined," he said.

Pol Lt-Col Adun said that apart from his aide, he did not know any of the 13 Thais detained.

He said he is ready to be questioned by the Cambodian Government, but this must take place in Thailand.

He will petition the Foreign Ministry on Monday to counter the Cambodian accusation of Thai involvement in the alleged coup attempt, an accusation which is "very damaging both to the country and to the army," he said.

Details on Resignation of Deputy Prime Minister

BK0907110494 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Jul 94 pp A1, A6

[Text] New Aspiration Party deputy leader Amnuai Wirawan announced yesterday he has stepped down as deputy prime minister and resigned from the NAP [New Aspiration Party] to form a new party.

His decision comes after weeks of speculation about his intentions.

"I would like to announce my resignation as deputy prime minister, deputy New Aspiration leader and member of the New Aspiration Party, effective immediately," Amnuai told a press conference at Parliament yesterday afternoon.

Amnuai said he decided to leave the coalition government and the party because he wanted to form a new political party that could "contribute significantly toward solving the country's social and economic problems".

"The new party will be a stable and permanent organization with a future—not an ad hoc organization," Amnuai said.

"I have been asked by politicians and people from other professions to consider forming a new party to offer an alternative to the people," he said.

Political observers say Amnuai's plan to set up a new party could trigger considerable political realignment. But the impact would be hard to gauge as Amnuai had yet to prove his political astuteness, despite being widely recognized as a top business executive.

Some of his likely political associates at the new party also have controversial backgrounds, particularly Chat Thai senior executive Narong Wongwan, they say.

Amnuai, who had been under attack from his New Aspiration Party colleagues after rumours surfaced that he planned to leave the party, said he did not resign from the party because of internal conflicts there.

He said he had consulted New Aspiration leader Chawalit Yongchaiyut regularly on his plan to set up a new party. "The New Aspiration party leader has promised to support me in every way he can, no matter what my decision is."

He had decided to quit at this time because he wanted to put an end to speculation that was creating political uncertainty and hurting the Chuan administration and the New Aspiration Party.

Amnuai said his resignation would give him the chance to evaluate his political role over the past 21 months and to plan for his future, as well as to give him the freedom to recruit qualified people for the new party.

He said he had done "enough" in his capacity as deputy prime minister, but that there were limitations preventing him from doing something worthwhile if he continued in that position.

"I made the decision, having taken into consideration my appreciation for the cooperation, friendship and support from the prime minister, the New Aspiration Party leader and my colleagues in the House of Representatives, as well as in government agencies," Amnuai said.

Asked whether his new party would include members of the Chat Thai Party's Thoet Thai faction, led by Narong Wongwan, Amnuai said he had yet to consider it.

The name of the new party would be announced in a few weeks.

He would not confirm reports that he had approached Sukhawit Rangsitphon, chief of the Expressway and Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand, and business tycoon Anan Kanchanaphat.

Amnuai yesterday submitted his resignation to Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, who was at House Speaker Marut Bunnak's office at Parliament for a 20-minute meeting.

Chat Thai MP Newin Chitchop, a member of the Thoet Thai faction, said Amnuai's resignation from the NAP would not affect Thoet Thai's standing within Chat Thai.

Phongsathon Siriyothin, deputy secretary general to the prime minister and Amnuai's secretary, said Amnuai's resignation from the NAP would test the sincerity of Amnuai's friends who had promised to join him if he decided to form a new party.

"Now that Khun Amnuai has resigned from the party, we will see if his supporters will come forward and join the new party to be established," Phongsathon said.

Phongsathon, who automatically lost his job after Amnuai resigned, said although his boss resigned from the party headed by Chawalit, he believed the two would have a shared political future.

He did not elaborate, other than saying: "The two are friends for life. They have weathered bad times and shared good times. Khun Amnuai remained at the New Aspiration Party so long because Gen Chawalit had asked him to stay."

Phongsathon said Amnuai, who is due to visit the United States, would hold a press conference to discuss his political future after he returned.

Article Examines Money Laundering Methods

BK1007104194 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 10 Jul 94 p 21

[Article by Phatthara Danutra: "Popular ways to make 'white money'"]

[Text] The following are some of the most commonly practised ways to launder "dirty money": **Establish a bogus company:** Such companies run the whole length of the process to legitimise their business, such as opening a letter of credit or making international purchasing orders to disguise the real business of narcotics trading. Tactics employed to launder dirty money are:

- The invoice sent by the Thai supplier to a dealer overseas is lower than the real value of the goods.
- Product quantity is less than specified in the order.
- No products are sent, or empty shipments are sent.

When overseas clients receive bogus receipts for amounts or values of the product, they will be able to transfer money through the banks with the semblance of legitimacy as payments for these products.

Creating bogus income in accounts: Companies invent figures which show its income to be higher than reality. Thai narcotics traffickers, however, are not able to use this way professionally as they tend not to be too skillful at decorating their accounts, according to an official at the Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

Real estate operations: Below cost values of real estate or housing units bought are noted in the company accounts. Once the property is sold, the sale price will be declared in the accounts as much higher than either the true value or actual price. Thus the drug cartels can claim their revenue from the narcotics trade came instead from profits in real estate investment.

Laundering via banks or financial institutions: Opening several accounts at different financial institutions is also a popular method. Normally, financial institutions keep their clients' financial status a strict secret, while they pay little attention to how their clients acquire their riches. Drug dealers, moreover, are then able to transfer their "dirty money" to other accounts in different names.

This method is particularly popular as Thailand has no regulations requiring bank account holders to open

accounts in person, nor are there any regulations covering the financial institutions that would require them to report obvious cases of suspicious financial dealings.

Laundering through casinos: Highly popular in foreign countries where casinos are legalised, is the use of the casino service to launder "dirty money", as these casinos also run banking services in a similar manner to the regular finance institutions, including facilities to deposit, withdraw or transfer money, as well as the issue of cheque books to their clients.

The transfer of large sums of money through such casinos is a simple way to legitimise illegal income, as the account holder can simply allege the money was from gambling winnings. (Chatchai Suthiklom, director of the Properties Examination Division of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, recently expressed his fear that if Thailand legalised gambling operations, such as casinos, then these would become a hub of money laundering.)

Transfer money via international money transfer services: Thai drug traffickers prefer this method the most, and a large proportion of the money gleaned by Thai dealers rests in the banks of third-party countries which provide convenient services for international money transfers. Countries without strict controls on financial deals are integral to this method of laundering. Modern technology allows the wiring of international money transfers and makes this method one of the easiest.

"Phoi kuan": This method has been used by criminal rings for a long time. The word refers to a small piece of paper with a few Chinese words on it. These Chinese words are a cypher or secret code among members of each network. They can be exchanged into cash at any gold shop or jewellery store, and even foreign exchange booths that are connected to their networks.

Take over of enterprise in debt: Money laundering can be achieved by purchasing a company that has high debts or is going bankrupt and investing the "dirty money" to help the business recover. Run-down hotels, money exchange businesses, restaurants or shops are common examples of popular businesses drug traffickers prefer to use in disguising their source of money.

Buying transferable financial drafts: As there is no specific regulation controlling money transfers or issues of bank drafts, it is difficult to trace the real buyer, receiver and owner of the drafts, which makes bank draft transfers a promising means to clean "dirty money".

Money Laundering Crackdown Said Problematic

BK1007115094 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 10 Jul 94 p 20

[Article by Thanya Sukphanit: "Cracking down on money laundering no easy task"]

[Text] Cracking down on laundering of money, especially huge sums from the drugs trade, is no straightforward task. It requires an intrusion into private lives of people—most of them innocent—and places banks and other financial bodies in a dilemma.

People trust financial institutions to keep details of their transactions confidential, but money laundering is believed to have reached a stage where a compromise must be reached.

As Pol Gen [Police General] Chawalit Yotmani, secretary-general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) explains:

"Only the small fry are being arrested and penalised, while the drug barons continue their luxurious life and their illicit drug deals."

The compromise on its way takes the form of Thailand's first anti-money-laundering bill, which is at drafting stage.

A Cabinet-appointed sub-committee is working on the hotly debated draft to help suppress the narcotics trade.

The bill, Pol Gen Chawalit says, will be an important measure to help narcotics suppression units, including the ONCB and the police, in the fight against large drug traffickers.

Pol General Chawalit, who has actively participated in most discussions on the legislation, told a meeting held by the Office of the Attorney that the lucrative profits in the drug trade depend on illicit cash that passes quickly through transactions and cannot be traced.

There remains, however, some confusion in the public eye, including bankers, legal experts and businessmen, over the difference between the Anti-Narcotics Law 1991 and the new draft of the anti-money-laundering act.

According to Pol Gen Chawalit, the current law includes measures on the seizure of assets and also some provisions on conspiracy, but these are not enough to reach or destroy a drug syndicate's financial base.

"The current law allows a suspect's assets to be frozen on arrest. But even after the suspect is found guilty and punished by the court, these assets can be seized only if the drug trafficker cannot clearly prove their origin," he says.

If Mr A has been convicted of trafficking in heroin and his assets are temporarily frozen, he may still be able to safeguard these assets by providing evidence that the source was legitimate. Only if he fails to provide such evidence can the courts order the police to seize them. The seized assets and money are then sent to the Narcotics Suppression Fund under the ONCB.

Under an anti-money laundering act, the power of the police to investigate the origins of a suspect's assets will

be broadened. Officials will be able to examine any extraordinarily large sums of money or assets that have passed through financial institutions. The criteria surrounding the extent of these increased powers is still being debated by the drafting committee.

"A government agency, either newly established or existing, will be authorised to investigate the origin (of extraordinary sums of money or assets). If the owner of the money cannot prove their origin they will be seized," says Pol Gen Chawalit. This essentially will allow the drug syndicates' economic bases to be wholly or partly cut away, thus obstructing their ability to trade.

Money laundering involves changing huge quantities of money, illicitly gleaned from the drug trade and other illegal trafficking, into legal money through investments in accepted business enterprises, such as land and housing estate development, that also offers huge benefits in return. These profits are then reinvested in expanding the heroin trade and other criminal activities.

The major difficulty facing crime suppression is the police's inability to trace money or assets obtained through the drug trade because the huge profits are immediately put through the money laundering process.

According to a report by the ONCB, many major illegal traffickers are beyond the reach of the law because law enforcement officials lack hard evidence to link them to the crime. Even worse, without the anti-money-laundering law, officials will not be able to trace proceeds which drug traffickers have already converted into legal assets.

"So far some 58 drug trade suspects (since the Anti-Narcotics Act became effective in 1991) have been arrested and their assets worth about 150 million baht temporarily frozen for further investigations," says one ONCB official, who added that from 13 of these cases, a total of 78 million baht worth of property and funds had been sent as evidence to the prosecutors.

However, of these 58 cases, a mere 10 suspects were found guilty of relatively serious trafficking charges, the official says. Only two of whom were revealed to possess about 60 million baht each in assets and money, while the combined assets in all the other cases totalled about 20 million baht.

"But since there is no legislation on money laundering, only one million baht worth of assets were seized from each as there is no mechanism to prove that their assets were the product of their illicit drug trade," he says.

Pol Gen Chawalit also notes that these sums were incredibly small in comparison to the actual earnings from the drug trade.

Moreover, existing measures under the Anti-Narcotics Act to freeze assets and accounts of dealers in illegal drugs has encouraged them to pay their deals in cash. This is then promptly laundered through financial markets, such as the stock exchange and bonds issued by

banks and state enterprises. Thus the drug lords are still able to avoid large losses even if their accounts and assets are frozen upon their arrest.

The prosecutors agree the anti-money-laundering legislation will become an important tool in stemming the cash flow in illicit drug dealings as both money and property belonging to a suspect can be seized if there is no clear evidence of how these were earned.

At present, money laundering is simply and easily conducted by opening several accounts at different financial institutions and transferring illegal money to another account.

The main role of money laundering, as well as protecting huge profits, is to promote the activities of criminal enterprises, particularly those involved with the heroin trade. Because the money flowing from illegal trade is channelled into legal business, the benefits or profits of these are able to be invested back into expanding the narcotic trade and other criminal activities.

Consequently, the interruption of their financial support system would uproot those criminal organisations and their illegal activities.

During recent discussion held by the Office of the Attorney, the Money Laundering Control Act in the United States of America was cited as an example of how this tool can be used successfully to eradicate such criminal organisations. Besides identifying money laundering as a criminal act, conspiracy measures and aiding and abetting measures are included in the law.

The American act includes measures to punish personnel or financial institutions that provide money laundering services of any form to their clients, if they know that such a huge sum of money came from drug deals.

According to a report on money laundering and drug suppression by Piyaphan Udomsin, a legal expert from Thammasat University, the laundering of money is definitely dependent on a conspiracy between the traffickers and the financial institutions or others involved.

"These persons or institutions must be considered as instruments of money laundering as they engage in monetary transactions in property derived from unlawful activity," Piyaphan says in his report.

The money laundering act, in his opinion, should aim to strictly control monetary transactions, while all those involved must be regarded as abetting criminal activities for their own benefit.

The new act will still, however, depend on the cooperation of the financial institutions or business operators, who will be required to report any suspiciously large sums of money that pass through their accounts, as well as all their customers' personal data to the agency specified under the new act. This, Piyaphan believes, means the legislation will need the public's full support

and understanding. (The committee has not yet given any specific figures on what constitutes a suspicious sum.)

The existing law mainly tends to focus on deterring violent crime. The public in general believe they cannot be held responsible under the law unless they have become directly involved in the crime itself, despite the fact they may be earning millions from the laundering business. The new draft, however, will make it clear that anyone dealing with the profits from crimes can be reported and investigated by the specified state agency.

However, the new legislation will have some impact on normal businessmen, particularly their financial status. If the legislation covers a broad spectrum of business and clients, it might be unacceptable by the public," the law expert says. He fears that clean business operators, or the average person who might have earned a large amount of money from a land sale or inheritance, may be subject to police suspicion despite their innocence. On top of this, the extensive red-tape surrounding the bureaucracy means the suspects will then have to invest energy and money to prove their innocence and the true origins of their windfalls.

The professor believes that to be more effective the legislation should start by concentrating on clear examples of criminal activities, such as the narcotics trade.

The act needs to create a complete mechanism to uproot totally the economic base of criminal rings. Following this, similar legislation could be introduced to control illegal mining, illegal logging or businesses which destroy the environment," Piyaphan says.

Laundering Law To Bring 'Pressure' on Banks

BK1007103994 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 10 Jul 94 pp 20, 21

[Article by Phatthara Danutra: "Anti-money laundering bill—another burden for the bankers"]

[Text] Repercussions on the Commercial Bank Act and financial businesses are inevitable when the law against money laundering is passed, according to Prof Chaiyot Hemaratchata, chairman of the Cabinet-appointed sub-committee drafting the legislation.

He says the law will bring heavier pressure on financial institutions for a number of reasons:

—To open a new account an applicant will have to sign documents and appear in person.

At present opening a bank account is very easy. Anyone can open their own account without going to banks or private financial institutions to prove their identity.

—The bill requires financial institutions to make inquiries if a client deposits an unusually large sum of money, particularly to find its source.

To justify an inquiry, deposits have to be higher than the maximum figures deemed in the draft and obviously higher than usual sums each account owner regularly deposits.

—Financial institutions will need to check circumstances surrounding particular deposits when they are obviously unusual, particularly if the person or a group of persons uses pseudonyms and/or opens several accounts.

—Private banks and financial institutions will have to bear the brunt of costs to implement measures stated in the draft, including the cost of training staff to help clients feel at ease while staff check the origins of their deposits. Also there will be extra expenses owing to the bill's requirement that all clients' records be kept for at least five years.

—The new law will punish any person who assists money laundering. This includes anyone who allows laundered money to enter their bank account and any official of a financial institution who assists a customer to launder money, directly or indirectly, by failing to inform state officials of unusual deposits.

The process of revealing the details of the financial status of any person charged with money laundering will not be made public. All information will be held in confidence by the investigation agency and the courts. The enforcement of the new law will not affect the ethical code of finance institutions in terms of ensuring confidentiality for clients.

Vietnam

Reportage on Death of DPRK's Kim Il-song

Condolences Sent to DPRK

BK1007155994 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 10—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government of the SRV today sent a message of condolences to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the death of president Kim Il-song.

The message, addressed to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the National Assembly of the DPRK said:

"We are extremely grieved over the news that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has passed away. On behalf of the entire communists and people of Vietnam, we wish to extend our condolences to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee, the National Assembly, the fraternal Korean people and the bereaved family.

"Comrade Kim Il-song is an experienced revolutionary, a beloved leader of the Korean people, a famous activist of the international communist and workers' movement, and a close friend of the Vietnamese people. He had untiringly struggled for national independence and unification, for socialism, for freedom and happiness of the Korean people. The big achievements made by the DPRK in its socialist construction in nearly past five decades are closely connected with the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea founded and trained by Comrade Kim Il-song.

"The Vietnamese communists and people have always born in mind the contribution by President Kim Il-song who together with President Ho Chi Minh exerted efforts to build the fine friendship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Korea, and are forever grateful to Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean party, government and people for their precious support for our revolutionary cause.

"Comrade Kim Il-song's death is a great loss of the Korean party, state and people, and also a great pain for the Vietnamese people. His cause will live forever in the hearts of the Vietnamese and Korean peoples.

"We believe that under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the fraternal Korean people will change their grief into strength to overcome difficulties and continue gaining glorious successes in their revolutionary cause.

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and government and the entire people of Vietnam continue our support for the cause of national construction, peace and reunification of the Korean people, further consolidating and strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries for the common noble ideal of the two nations".

On July 10, the Vietnamese Government made a decision that Vietnam will be mourning on July 17 for Comrade Kim Il-song.

NHAN DAN Editorial on Kim Il-song

BK1107062794 Hanoi VNA in English 0552 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 11—"The death of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), is the biggest loss of the Korean party, state and people at the historical moment when the Korean people's socialist cause is making a long drive through manifold difficulties and trials, and a new phase is opening before their cause of revolution and national reunification" the daily NHAN DAN says in an editorial today.

The editorial continued: 'Comrade Kim Il-song who died of a sudden heart attack on July 8, was a founder of the WPK and the DPRK, a beloved leader of the Korean people, a well-known activist of the international communist and workers movement and a close friend of the Vietnamese people ...

'While working untiringly for his country's independence and freedom and the people's happiness, he constantly fostered the building and development of the friendly and cooperative relationship with Vietnam. The Vietnamese communists and people have always born in mind the contributions by President Kim Il-song together with President Ho Chi Minh exerted efforts to build the fine friendship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Korea, and been forever grateful to Kim Il-song, the party, government and people of Korea for their precious support for Vietnam's revolutionary cause', the paper notes.

'We will do all we can to further consolidate and develop the Vietnam-DPRK traditional friendship and cooperation for the common noble ideal of the two nations and at the same time continue our support for the cause of national construction, peace and reunification of the Korean people', the paper concludes.

KCNA Cited on Kim Il-song

BK0907120194 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] This morning, 9 July, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, or KCNA, revealed the following:

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, the National Defense Committee, the Central People's Committee, and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea notify the party and the people that Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, passed away at 0200 local time on 8 July 1994 following a sudden illness.

Slovak Delegation Makes Friendship Visit

Welcoming Ceremony Held 9 Jul

BK0907125794 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Summary] "A warm welcoming ceremony for His Excellency the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic [SR], Josef Moravcik, and his government delegation—now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam—was held at the Presidential Office this morning."

At 0800 hours, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his Slovak counterpart walked onto a raised dais to salute the colors of the two countries. The visiting prime

minister was then invited to inspect a guard of honor of the Vietnamese People's Army and meet with well-wishers.

"After the welcoming ceremony, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet cordially received Prime Minister Moravcik and his entourage. At this reception, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet warmly welcomed Prime Minister Moravcik and other members of the SR Government delegation now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam. The prime minister inquired about the health of the delegation and wished the official friendship visit to Vietnam of Prime Minister Moravcik a fine success. He hailed the age-old friendship between the two countries and expressed the hope that the visit of Prime Minister Moravcik would open up a new chapter in the relations between the two countries.

"In his reply, Prime Minister Moravcik thanked Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet for his invitation and expressed his joy over the honor of visiting Vietnam, a beautiful country. His Excellency Moravcik hoped that this visit would help further consolidate the existing friendship between the two countries. He wished that relations between Vietnam and the Slovak Republic would increasingly develop in all respects.

"After the above reception, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet led a Vietnamese Government delegation in talks with the SR Government delegation.

"Attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were: Minister Le Xuan Trinh, head of the government office; Le Van Triet, minister of trade; Cao Sy Kiem, government of the Vietnam State Bank; Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister; Nguyen Thoi Bung, deputy defense minister; and Nguyen Minh Thong, deputy minister of light industry. Present on the SR side were: His Excellency (Niet), minister of national defense; His Excellency (Azasi), minister of the economy; His Excellency (Dubera), secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Vladimir Masar, governor of the National Bank of Slovakia; and His Excellency (Yale Gozo), SR ambassador to Vietnam.

"After the talks, the SR Government delegation signed a number of documents on cooperation between Vietnam and Slovakia."

Received by Du Muoi

BK0907160394 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 9—Prime Minister Josef Moravcik of Slovakia was received here this afternoon by Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Do Muoi.

The Slovakian prime minister and his party arrived here yesterday for a four-day official visit to Vietnam.

In an open and sincere talk, the two sides spoke of the situation in their respective countries and dealt with a number of international issues of mutual concern.

The Slovakian diplomat expressed his satisfaction at the results of his talks held earlier the same day with Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, during which the two sides agreed on practical measures to promote the traditional friendship and multi-sided cooperation between the two countries in conformity with the new international situation.

He highly spoke of the Vietnamese people's great efforts in national construction and renovation process and the time-honoured friendship and cooperation between the two countries, which he described as favourable conditions for the development of the relations in the new stage. He confirmed Slovakia's readiness to cooperate with Vietnam in such fields as both countries are interested in.

For his part, the Vietnamese party leader described the visit as an important milestone for the two countries' friendship and cooperation in the new stage.

He expressed the Vietnamese people's gratitude towards the Slovakian people for their wholehearted assistance for Vietnam's national liberation and construction.

The same day, the Slovakian prime minister was given a banquet by his Vietnamese counterpart, Vo Van Kiet.

The two prime ministers raised toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two governments and peoples in the interest of their respective countries.

On this occasion, the two sides signed cooperation agreements on public health and commerce.

Talks With Vo Van Kiet

BK0907160494 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 9—Talks were held here this morning between Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and Slovakian Prime Minister Josef Moravcik who is on an official visit to Vietnam from July 8-11.

During the talks, Prime Minister Kiet warmly welcomed Prime Minister Moravcik's first official friendship visit to Vietnam, considering it as an important event opening a new page in the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and Slovakia.

Prime Minister Kiet informed Prime Minister Moravcik of the achievements and difficulties of the Vietnamese people's in their process of renovation as well as the results obtained through implementation of Vietnam's open diversified and multilateral foreign policy.

He renewed his country's unswerving policies to attach importance to the maintainance and development of the traditional relationship with its fraternal countries including Slovakia.

Prime Minister Kiet expressed his thanks to the Slovakian people for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence as well as for having trained thousands of Vietnamese scientific and technical workers and created favourable conditions for Vietnamese guest workers to live and work in Slovakia.

Prime Minister Moravcik spoke highly of the important achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their cause of renovation in the fields of domestic and foreign affairs.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive development in the relations between the two countries following the ups and downs due to objective reasons.

Prime Minister Kiet highly appreciated Slovakia's initiative steps to push up the relation between the two countries and its policy to treasure its relations with Vietnam.

The two prime ministers confirmed determination of their governments and peoples to promote their traditional relations and further promote the bilateral cooperation for mutual benefits. The two prime ministers also exchanged views on international and regional issues of mutual concern.

Prime Minister Moravcik invited Prime Minister Kiet and his wife to visit Slovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

More on Talks

LD0907202794 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1630 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Excerpts] The second stop on Prime minister Jozef Moravcik's current Asian tour is Vietnam. As was the case in India, it is the first visit by a Slovak premier to the country. Our special correspondent Michal Michalcik reports from Hanoi on today's program for Jozef Moravcik and his entourage:

[Michalcik] [Passage omitted] Following the inspection of a guard of honor, led by Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet, the two delegations commenced their talks in the historic building which is now the seat of the head of state. Prime Minister Moravcik and other members of our delegation informed us about the talks at a news conference.

In his introduction the premier said that both countries are interested in reviving pre-1990 cooperation from its present state of obvious stagnation. New economic opportunities are evident. Slovakia is interested in directly exploiting Vietnam's wealthy raw materials base, and helping Vietnam to expand machine production. The founding of joint ventures appears promising. The first of this kind, the Slovak pioneer as it were,

should be the Komarno shipyards. The reality of this step was confirmed for me by its director, Milan Kopcok, who held talks today with various Vietnamese experts. [passage omitted]

In response to my question as to whether we might not after all have missed the train over the past five years as far as this Asian country is concerned, Jozef Moravcik said, I quote: Now is the best time. In Vietnam we do not need to begin, just to continue. And Economy Minister Peter Magvasi added: It would be bad if we failed to make use of the advantages we have in relations with Vietnam. He presumably meant the thousands of Vietnamese people who know our language, our mentality, and the share of Slovak industry in the economic development of Vietnam.

After the talks, Minister Magvasi and his counterpart, Le Van Triet, signed an agreement on trade and payments. Dusan Rozbora, the state secretary of the Slovak Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and his partner, signed an agreement on health cooperation. [passage omitted]

Vo Van Kiet Hosts Banquet

BK1007102694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet hosted a banquet at the Government Guest House in Hanoi on 9 July in honor of Slovak Prime Minister Josef Moravcik, currently on an official visit to Vietnam.

In his speech at the banquet, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet warmly welcomed His Excellency Prime Minister Josef Moravcik and his entourage—the envoys of the beautiful Slovak Republic, a heroic and creative nation. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said: I am very pleased to note that Vietnamese-Slovak relations have begun to develop after a period of standstill. The prime minister held that with the existing traditional friendship and the changes in economic cooperation under the new situation, the two countries enjoy favorable conditions to strengthen bilateral cooperation in various domains in an effective manner for mutual benefit. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet expressed his wish for Vietnamese-Slovak friendship and cooperation to develop and consolidate further.

In his reply speech, Slovak Prime Minister Josef Moravcik expressed his delight at having the opportunity, together with his entourage, to lay the cornerstone for cooperation between the two nations in the new stage. Prime Minister Josef Moravcik said: Our talks today took place in a spirit of mutual understanding. I am convinced that the documents we agreed to in principle and those we signed will help effectively concretize the time-honored friendship between our two peoples. The Slovak prime minister said that the two

countries have great potential to develop bilateral cooperation for mutual benefit. Efforts must be made, however, to bring this potential into full play. Prime Minister Josef Moravcik wished every success to cooperation between the two countries.

Vo Van Kiet Speaks

BK1107021094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Speech by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet at banquet on 9 July at the Government Guest House for Slovak Prime Minister Josef Moravcik—recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the Vietnamese Government and people, I would like to warmly welcome His Excellency Prime Minister Josef Moravcik and the other distinguished Slovak guests, the envoys of the very beautiful Slovak Republic, a heroic and creative nation. You have made a long journey to visit Vietnam, bringing with you the friendly sentiments of the Slovak Government and people.

This trip to Vietnam by His Excellency the prime minister marks the first visit by a top Slovak Government leader. The visit occurs only a short time following the declaration of independence of the Slovak Republic. Therefore, this event reflects the interest of His Excellency the Slovak prime minister and Government in promoting relations between our two countries.

Your Excellency the prime minister and other distinguished Slovak guests: Traditional ties between the Vietnamese and Slovak peoples have existed for many decades. Our people will never forget the valuable support and assistance that the Slovak and Czech peoples have reserved for the cause of national defense and construction in Vietnam. Many economic, cultural, and public health care projects in Vietnam have been built with funds provided by the Czech and Slovak Governments. Thousands of scientific-technical cadres and tens of thousands of Vietnamese workers have received training and improved their skills in Czechoslovakia. These facts always constitute vivid and fine expressions of solidarity and valuable assistance. They also serve as strongly built friendship bridges linking the two peoples and valuable assets for strengthening Vietnamese-Slovak ties.

We also highly value the efforts of the Government of the Federation of Czech and Slovak Republics to create favorable conditions for Vietnam to generate jobs for our workers who repatriate before their work contracts expire.

We live in a world where great and far-reaching changes on the global and regional scale are taking place. The world people are facing new opportunities as well as new challenges. Now that they have regained freedom and independence, the Vietnamese people have but one aspiration, namely, devoting efforts to quickly overcome the danger of being left behind economically and to

effect changes for the better so that our country can join the ranks of advanced nations in the near future.

To this end, since 1986, we have initiated a comprehensive national renovation undertaking while at the same time striving to broaden diplomatic relations by befriending all nations, and by making efforts to work for independence, peace, cooperation, and development.

In implementing its open-door foreign policy of diversification and multilateralization, Vietnam has attached great importance to maintaining and developing relations with traditional friendly countries, including the Slovak Republic. The Vietnamese people are following with keen interest the building of a new independent Slovak nation. We note with pleasure that though difficulties and challenges still lie ahead, the Slovak people have made steady progress in the cause of national construction and development.

The achievements of reform and restructuring in each country serve as very important premises for promoting cooperation between our two nations. I am delighted to note that Vietnamese-Slovak relations have begun to develop after a period of standing still due to objective causes. We believe that with the existing traditional friendship and with the changes for the better in cooperation mechanisms under the new situation, our two countries will have every condition to further promote bilateral cooperation in various domains in an effective manner for mutual benefit.

I am convinced that together with the agreements reached at our talks this morning and the other documents signed on the occasion, the current high-level Vietnamese-Slovak meeting will make an important contribution to the strengthening of the existing friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and will lay the legal foundation for taking Vietnamese-Slovak relations to a new stage of development.

I wish Vietnamese-Slovak friendship and cooperation constant consolidation and development. May the Slovak and Vietnamese peoples enjoy happiness and prosperity. My best wishes for good health to His Excellency the prime minister and the other distinguished Slovak guests.

Premier Moravcik Speaks

BK1107014794 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Reply Speech by Slovak Prime Minister Josef Moravcik at the Hanoi 9 July banquet held in his honor—recorded in Slovak and fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Text] I would like to sincerely thank the Vietnamese Prime Minister for inviting me to visit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We have been accorded a warm welcome and hospitality during our stay in Hanoi. Although our visit is short, we believe that it will bring

about concrete results. I am very pleased that, in the capacity as the Prime Minister of the independent Slovak Republic, I have the opportunity, together with my delegation, to lay the cornerstone for cooperation between our two countries under new conditions.

Although we are far apart geographically, our two countries have maintained close ties, thanks to our long-standing and comprehensive cooperation in the past. This testifies to the fact that thousands of Vietnamese workers have been trained and have worked in our country. Noteworthy is that many Vietnamese students, after their graduation from Slovak universities, have satisfactorily brought their acquired knowledge into full play. Some hold important positions in the national economy and the state apparatuses of Vietnam. I am very pleased to learn about this because I myself had the chance to lecture some of them at the Law College in Bratislava.

Our talks today have taken place in the spirit of mutual understanding. I am convinced that the documents we agreed to in principle and those we signed will help

effectively concretize the time-honored friendship between our two nations. I believe in the great development potential of our bilateral cooperation for mutual benefit. However, efforts must be made to find a common solution for this cooperation. We are very encouraged to learn about Vietnam's achievements in the shift to the market economy and in building a law-governed state. We note that the difficulties you are facing are similar to those in our country. We hold that the exchange of experiences in this regard at our meeting today is very useful.

Your Excellency the Prime Minister, I would like to thank you for your kind words for our nation. Once again, I thank you very much for your kind attention extended to my delegation. I wish Your Excellency many achievements in implementing the renovation policy for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the Vietnamese people who have undergone many ordeals and numerous difficulties. I wish the cooperation between our two nations every success. I wish President Le Duc Anh, President Michal Kovac, and Your Excellency good health.

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